

Bomb outrage may check Provisionals

By PETER HILDREW in Belfast

The IRA Provisionals may be forced into rethinking their tactics following the killing of civilians. There is a strong feeling among Roman Catholics in Belfast that the electricity board bombing on Wednesday, in which one man died and many women were injured, went too far by IRA standards.

Last night the Provisionals officially accepted responsibility for the explosion but that they had given a reasonable warning to evacuate civilians and that had been acted on by civilian casualties would have been avoided.

In a statement, signed "P. O'Neill," which was handed in to Dublin newspapers, the Provisionals said the Republican movement "sincerely regrets" the loss of life and injury to persons in the explosion. After saying that warning had been given, the statement continued: "We place full blame and responsibility on the British Government and Stormont regime who, by their reprehensible actions, including the repeated use of force without trial over the past 50 years, have brought about the present situation."

The statement said the only way to peace in Ireland was a complete withdrawal of British troops and the establishment of a 32-county Irish republic based on the original intention of 1916. The organisation dismissed as completely false the claim by the British Government that its units were responsible for the recent execution of British soldiers in Belfast.

The Provisionals yesterday described the bombing as a mistake. He claimed he was trying to leave the IRA because its tactics were leading to the deaths of innocent people but he had been told it was too late to back out now because he knew too much. Between a dozen and two dozen Provisionals in his area — one of Belfast's Catholic housing estates — felt the same way, he said, and if they could all leave, the organisation would cave in.

In the present atmosphere it is impossible to be completely sure of this man's credentials, but his account was convincing. He had taken part in shooting incidents, he said, and had been sent on three occasions for training in the Irish Republic.

But the gun battle with the army at the Henry Tappin Hall, in which five people, including a priest, died a fortnight ago, had convinced him that the campaign was going wrong. It was impossible for the IRA, with their Boer War rifles, to outshoot the army and in such confrontations innocent people were bound to die. He believed the army could be beaten but only by true guerrilla tactics aimed specifically at them and avoiding the community at large.

He had joined the IRA as a boy nearly 20 years ago. "I was brainwashed into it; all the family were involved and my father died in detention in Curragh Road." In the days before the IRA split at the end of 1969 it had been possible to withdraw but after the split all the men in his estate had been visited by toughs from the Provisionals ordering them to join under threats of being beaten up. It was not possible to live there and remain outside the organisation but at the same time he had been convinced it was his duty to take up arms.

Weekly pay

He was being paid £150 a week — out of funds gathered in armed robberies, of which Belfast had had 31 in the past month. He had been in prison several times on rioting charges and was now sleeping at home now to avoid internment.

Having made the decision to leave the Provisionals he and others had approached their unit commanders and he had later gone to their battalion commander, but had been accused of being cowardly and told it was impossible to get out. His only course now was to escape on a boat to England, bring his wife and family out later, and never go back to Ulster.

As police inquiries continued into the electricity board explosion, firms in Belfast were urged to improve their evacuation procedures. The Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority issued a statement saying that 12 victims of the electricity board explosion had been treated at the hospital.

Labour pains

Expectant fathers are being exempted from the "banking hours" from 10.30 to 11.30 p.m. at the Royal Victoria Hospital. But they will be encouraged from bringing their wives to the hospital.

Car loss

JOHN MARTIN lost £186 last year, an estimated deficit of £2,000 on car. Prices may go up to £7,500 to about £8,500.

John Fulwell, secretary of the David Brown Car Club, said chances were "very much more than even" the marque might be sold for.

Jazz death

Alan Hardin Armstrong, 73, jazz pianist and co-writer of the late Louis Armstrong, collapsed and died yesterday as he played a tribute to his friend at the outdoor musical festival at Centre Plaza. He had been playing "St. Louis Blues" which she and he had helped immortalise.

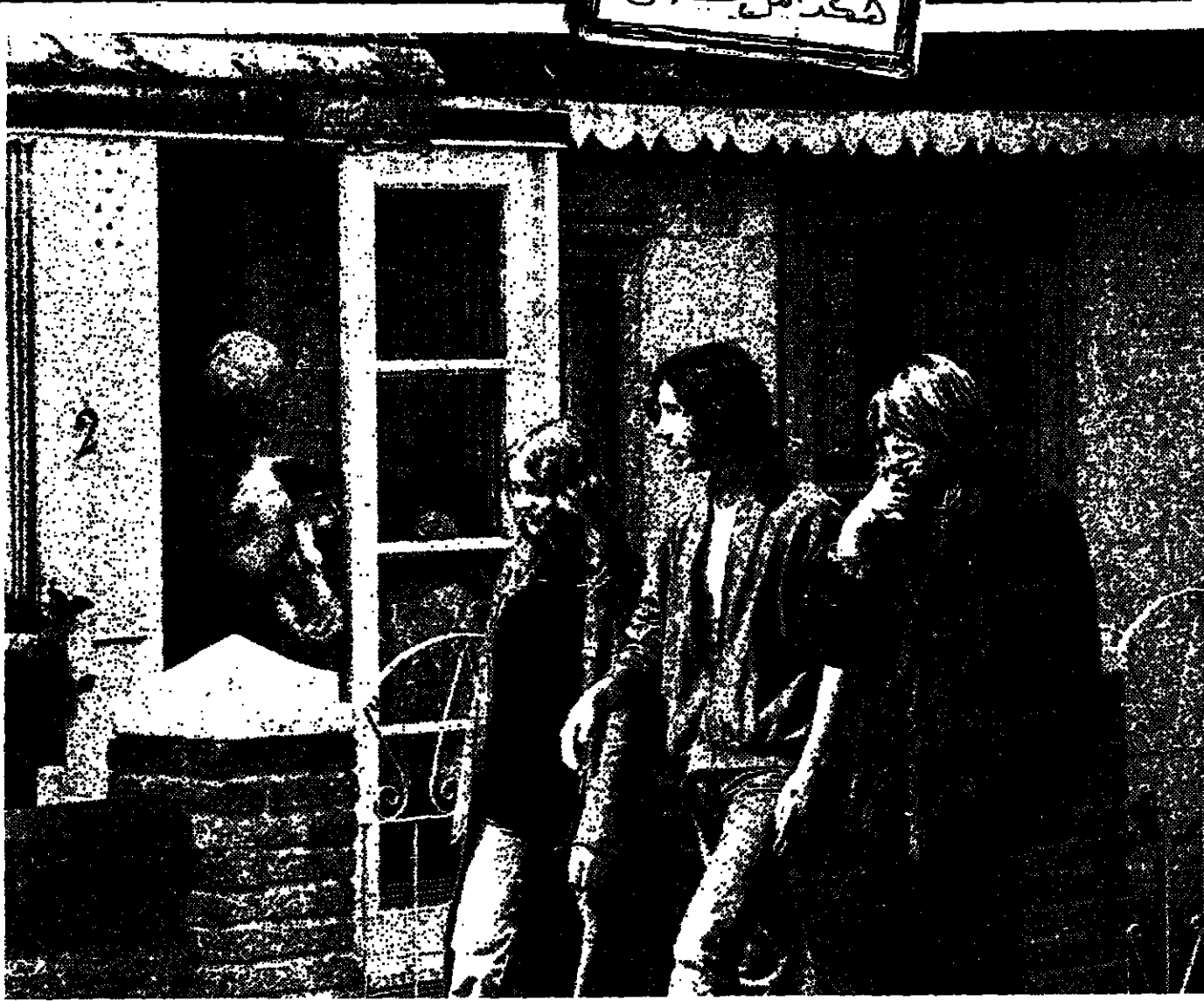
Art find

PAINTING found in a garage church society has been identified as a Velazquez by a Spanish art expert.

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THEY'RE HERE... residents of Weeley, Essex, watch visitors arriving yesterday for the three-day pop music festival. Below: a camper tackles a grass-roots problem with unconventional fire-fighting equipment. (Pictures by Frank Martin)



Floating operation certain to raise value of yen

By CHARLES RAW, City Editor

The Japanese hard line in the international currency crisis broke suddenly yesterday as the Japanese Finance Ministry announced that the yen is to float.

From today, Japan's currency is to be allowed to find its own level in the world's currency markets, and is bound immediately to rise sharply in value against the dollar, the pound, and nearly all currencies.

Ever since President Nixon plunged the world's money markets into chaos on August 15 by suspending the convertibility of the dollar into gold and imposing a 10 per cent import surcharge, the world has been waiting for Japan to make some move. For it is the undervaluation of the Japanese currency and Japan's huge trade surplus which lie at the heart of the present unrest.

But the Japanese, concerned at the effect which the revaluation of the yen and its consequent reduction in their export surplus would have on the growth of the economy, had hitherto firmly set their face against any alteration in the yen's parity. By floating the yen the Japanese have now given way.

Japan's sudden change of policy has been forced both by the massive flood of speculative hot money that has flowed into the country in the past two weeks and by growing pressure from some Japanese businessmen to recognise the realities of the situation.

By continuing to support the formal dollar-yen parity of 360 yen to the dollar, the Bank of Japan has been inundated with a massive inflow of some \$4,000 million in the past two weeks. Exchange control has not been able to keep out the flood, which reached a peak yesterday of a fantastic \$1,200 million.

Much of this reflected a gigantic rush by Japanese exporters to sell their foreign exchange earnings before they received them—and before the revaluation they had come to regard as inevitable took place.

The announcement by the Japanese Finance Minister to put a brave face on the defeat. He said that the flotation of the yen was purely temporary and that Japan had not abandoned the yen's parity. He was backed up by the governor of the Bank of Japan, Tadashi Sasaki, who denied that the floating of the yen had been forced by a large inflow of speculative funds, and said that the Bank of Japan will continue to intervene in the market "in the yen's margin of fluctuation against the dollar becomes too large."

Japanese banks in London and New York were predicting yesterday that their authorities would not let the yen rise by more than 5 per cent against the dollar. But since most people are convinced that the yen should be revalued by at least 10 per cent, the Bank of Japan would find it no easier to maintain a yen-dollar parity of only 5 per cent higher than it would the present one.

Continuing his statement, the Japanese Finance Minister said that the Government of Japan is to make active efforts, in collaboration with other governments, to reinforce the international monetary system so that the stability of the external transactions can be restored.

Although this carefully avoids committing Japan to a permanent revaluation, it suggests that the Japanese are now prepared to discuss this as part of a general realignment of parties.

The Japanese Finance Minister also announced that his Government is to introduce a supplementary budget for this year to offset the effect of the US 10 per cent import surcharge and now of the effect on Japanese exports and imports of a higher yen.

The US Treasury said yesterday that it welcomed Japan's decision "as a further step toward a more realistic realignment of international exchange rates." But officials stressed that further changes will be needed before the US can abandon its 10 per cent import surcharge.

● The Government's initiative in calling for a summit of the 10 richest nations who control world finances has at last paid off. The meeting is to be at Lancaster House, London, on September 15. The meeting of Finance Ministers will be preceded by a meeting of deputies in Paris on or about September 3.

William Davis, page 9; Currency, page 10; Cartoon, back page

Desire to stay a bar to staying

By JONATHAN STEELE

A visitor to Britain who tells an immigration officer that he may use his time here to apply for permanent settlement will not be allowed to enter the country.

This ruling, made by a panel of the Immigration Appeals Tribunal, affects hundreds of aliens and Commonwealth citizens. The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants is to appeal against it.

Mrs Mary Dines, the JCWI's general secretary, said yesterday that the ruling was "an encouragement to 'desert'." People would be tempted to conceal their intentions from immigration officials. Those who told the truth would be penalised.

Some Australians in London said yesterday that they had been told by British High Commission officials in Melbourne not to admit their long-term intentions when visiting Britain.

Under the law, anyone is entitled to make an application to extend his stay once he is here. But the tribunal's ruling says that if he divulges his intentions to the immigration officer (or entry certificate officer if he is applying overseas) he will be rejected.

The recent ruling came to light yesterday when the JCWI brought an appeal on behalf of a man from Bombay to an immigration adjudicator in London.

Rejecting the case on the grounds of this ruling, the adjudicator, Mr T. Healy, said that he willingly granted leave to appeal. It was a matter of public interest. Tribunal panels changed, and the tribunal was probably not bound by decisions of other panels although he as an adjudicator was.

Mrs Dines added that she would take the matter even to the Court of Appeal if the tribunal upheld the original ruling.

Davies nibbles at UCS plan

By KEITH HARPER

The Government in the person of Mr John Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, yesterday nibbled at the TUC's plan to save Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

He appeared to like the taste, and asked Mr Vic Feather to come back after the bank holiday with more details of the TUC proposal to establish a Clydeside Development Authority.

Later in the day, Mr Davies, accompanied by Sir John Eden, the Minister for Industry, and Mr Gordon Campbell, the Secretary of State for Scotland, had a 40-minute meeting with the Prime Minister in Downing Street. Mr Heath was given an account of the day's events, and afterwards left for Burnham, Essex, where he is to spend the weekend, sailing.

The next development will come on Tuesday when Mr Davies, accompanied by Mr Danny McGarvey, the boiler-makers' leader, and Mr Jack Service, general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, returns for a further meeting with Mr Davies at which the unions will concentrate on how the CDA could be applied to saving UCS.

If nothing else, yesterday's meeting showed that the Government seemed ready at least to listen to further persuasion on the future of UCS beyond its already expressed intention of "hiving off" the Clydeside and Scotstoun yards, and forming a new company based on the Govan and Linthouse yards.

After yesterday's meeting with the TUC's economic committee, the Scottish TUC and representatives of the unions and shop stewards at UCS, Mr Davies said that the TUC plan was "a considerable thought." But he added that no plan was credible unless it took into account factors such as marketing, capacity of the yards, and costs. The only credible one the Government had seen so far was the report of its advisers on Govan and Linthouse.

There is no doubt that the strength of public feeling in Scotland, coupled with the wide support in the TUC union movement, has helped to soften the Government's initial hard attitude. Mr Campbell, who, for instance, had pooh-poohed the idea of the CDA in Scotland earlier this week, merely sat in and took no part in yesterday's talks.

Mr Feather said that the

Remand in murder case

The case against two men accused of murdering Detective Constable Ian Coward at Reading will open on September 3.

Arthur Skingle (26) and Peter Sparrow (28), both of no fixed address, were at Reading yesterday further remanded in custody charged with the murder, shortening a shotgun barrel, robbery, and two cases of burglary. Jointly accused with them on the robbery and burglary charges is Peter Cox (30) of no fixed address, who was also remanded.

Turn to back page, col. 6

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Interpol now alerted for Sewell

By PETER HARVEY

The search for Joseph Sewell, aged 38, the London car dealer wanted for questioning in connection with the shooting of three policemen in Blackpool on Monday, spread to the Continent last night.

Superintendent Gerald Richardson of Blackpool police was killed and two others were injured after a raid on a jewellery shop. Yesterday, four men appeared in court charged with the robbery.

Detective Chief Superintendent Joe Mounsey, head of Lancashire CID, who is directing operations from Tintagel House — a Scotland Yard office block on the South Bank of the Thames — yesterday released two photographs of Sewell.

He urged the public to "take a good look and then keep your eyes open. But under no circumstances do we want anyone to have a go. If you see him, do not tackle him."

Sewell is 5ft. 10in. tall, with a heavy build. He has dark brown hair — which may now be dyed — and a scar below his left ear. When last seen, he was wearing a medium brown coloured suit, either checked or with faint lines in it, and a yellow or brown shirt. He is known to frequent greyhound tracks and is keen on horse racing, police said.

Mr Mounsey said the search had not gone cold. "We are following some splendid leads and we are still getting reports from folk all over the country, and all these leads are being followed up by police forces throughout the land."

Detectives are fairly sure that Sewell is still somewhere in South-east England, probably trying to reach the coast to obtain a boat for the crossing to France or Belgium. In dozens of raids, detectives have now contacted all Sewell's known friends, business associates, and colleagues. "We have checked all his known haunts," Mr Mounsey said.

Police began a search of the Hotel Metropole at Brighton last night after a report that Sewell had been seen in the area.



Frederick Sewell has scar below left ear

ALTHOUGH ROME is certainly the headquarters of Italian film production, some films do get made in Milan, from the palm trees of Babylon to the Tiber. The director most faithful to the Lombard capital is, of course, Ermanno Olmi, who, ever since "Il Posto," has hardly made a film anywhere else. His latest is called "Durante l'Estate" ("During the Summer"), and it is indeed set in a deserted summertime Milan—the shops are mostly closed, and one has to wander through the streets looking for an open café. The heat seems to fall solidly like a lead weight between the towering walls of the buildings, oppressive like that megalomaniac architecture which has sprouted in Milan since the war and the Italian economic miracle.

And yet it is the summer which seems to act as the agent that brings our two protagonists together, even if only temporarily. In the deserted streets, they meet as if on a desert island or, to change the metaphor, as in a beleaguered city from which all the inhabitants have fled.

He (for in the Chaplinesque film, the characters have no names) is sometimes called Professor, and indeed, in Olmi's original outline of the film (he never prepares a script) he was supposed to be a teacher who falls in love with one of his students. But when Olmi found his ideal actor among the crowds of nonprofessionals he tested, the story changed completely. Since his actor actually made his living by colouring maps, accordingly, that is what the hero of the film does. But in the Olmi film it is always getting into trouble with his editor over which colours for which country. They want him to colour the Grand Duchy of Tuscany yellow, for example, but he maintains that the Grand Duchy just has to be blue as that colour is far more in agreement with the spirit of Tuscany.

Our hero refuses to compromise on this important point and decides to throw up his job rather than to give in. And then (for the film is like those Russian dolls—we keep on finding out that the true subject of the film is, not what we thought it was going to be) we discover that he has in fact another source of income. His chief interest,



still from Olmi's "During the Summer"

Richard Roud reports from Italy on the latest film from the director of 'Il Posto': 'During the Summer' is Olmi's most visually elaborate film . . . and one of his best.

Miracle in Milan

in life is in awakening in the people he meets the notion that they are nature's noblemen—with the conviction that once they are aware of it, they will begin to play the part, and in living it, become it.

In a post office, for example, he spies

a man of 65 with a distinguished profile and an air of great dignity about him. He follows him about in order to find out his name and when he does, he rushes to the Records Office and discovers that indeed there was a noble family once called Quercia. Whether

this particular man actually is descended from that family is of little importance: he sits down, paints up a coat-of-arms, and sends it to a very surprised Signor Quercia. Naturally, he makes a small charge for his efforts. One day he bumps into a young and

attractive girl on the street. He doesn't succeed in talking with her, but he and she hold hands for a moment. A few weeks later giving away free samples of soap powders. At first, she is only amused by his unprepossessing appearance but gradually becomes attracted by his kindness and charm. He explains to her his life's work, and tells her that she should be a Princess—that she is a Princess if she but knew it.

Alas, their idyll is of short duration, the authorities, alerted by Signor Quercia's son, step in. Our hero is arrested for "false imputation of nobility for profit." His case is aggravated by the fact that Quercia is an old-age pensioner, and Italian law on swindling is far heavier in such cases.

During the trial the girl is called to the stand, and the ironic prosecutor makes her admit that our hero made her a Princess. A Princess, indeed, he snorts: in that case, I must be His Majesty, himself. "At this moment," she replies with all the dignity of an exiled sovereign, "you are not even a Gentleman."

Pretty heady stuff for 1971, and there is more to come: in the final scene we see the Professor behind his prison bars, and there in the street below is the girl. In the final shot, he calls out to her "Principessa, Principessa," and she acknowledges the title. I said the film was Chaplinesque, didn't I, and I must confess that it worked on me. Because Olmi believes it, he can make us believe in it too, and I didn't leave the cinema dry-eyed.

But "During the Summer" is also Olmi's most visually elaborate film. He has found the perfect leit-motif for his menacing Metropolis in a hideous skyscraper (not the sleek Pirelli building, but the fortress-like one with a cantilevered set of upper storeys) and it is to this threatening image that the film constantly returns. Olmi, who also photographed the film, is careful to show us his hero in relation to this awful skyscraper outside his window, and he reinforces these minatory camera movements with the sound of predatory jets blasting over the empty streets of the city. And I suppose it is this counter-pointing which also serves to keep the film from ever being too sentimental, and makes of it one of Olmi's best.

JAZZ FINDS

A HOME

Robert Waterhouse reports on the new centre for the big names of jazz and for experiment

MUSIC, NOT SHOWBIZ. That's the general purpose of the Jazz Centre Society, who moved one step nearer to providing a "home" for jazz this country at the weekend when it opened their new base, the Cotin Club in Beisize Park. Hundreds of knowledgeable young supporters crowded into the club's inappropriately Bacchanalian surroundings to hear Surman and Friends bring proceedings to a climax with a rousing bit of Surman—who lives in bucolic seclusion because his two American sidemen are still not allowed to perform here—was, like everyone else, giving his services free for the occasion; at one point, during a solo, he so enthused his audience that all talking stopped—except at bar. There, in fact, was the social dilemma in microcosm: a non-paying, charitable organisation who depends on bar takings for viability. For connoisseurs of jazz the evening began in splendid fashion when Pat Don has to a club impresario and we have been recently reminded, a jazz wit—opened up with his on the dot of eight and proceeded to play 30 minutes of jazz. Well, there might have been one Mike Carr, Scott's organist, not with many tunes and all of those he had, but the amplification was so paramental that it could have been all in the expectation. Anyway, Pat Scott, the jazz warner spot man, well—and he must have been well enough himself by the end, in natty black leather suit.

The nice thing about the jazz is that a performer, whether or he's the most influential man, he's the scenes, is only as good as he is and some of the slightly updated, he received nothing but praise from an audience now manning the ways, jamming the bar and causing 20 man queue at the bar: one Indian accepted a girl's offer to the empty Ladies, but the rest stood by in stony suffering.

So packed was the evening action that when the next star—I mean participants—looked over the barely heard in the scramble to and relieve oneself of drinks. Pat Keith Tippet's lack of audibility mostly a reflection on bad amplification and the shape of the club—which shuts any direct view of stand off from people on the bar of the room. Sadly, the Jazz Centre Society only rent the Cotin Club, so they can't start knocking down or even stripping the mock nylon paper on the one side, the carrying beauties on the other—some mysterious reason, and I'm it's not because of inherent bad among musicians and organisers, always seems to flourish in less overripe places. At least the red seats in the Cotin Club are comfortable and I suspect they will be able to obtain at successive concerts.

The move to Beisize Park from 100 Club (where they had been for the last year) represents a change in the society; the organisers are now to hold five public sessions: a present policy is to provide some for most jazz factions with the big bands, Monday a work session with music and sound, and Tuesday given to experimental and with Sunday lunchtime a Diddley/Mainstream session in tradition of Merlins Cave. The vacant midweek nights are being reserved for the big bands and the Saturday night sessions are enterprises. However, during the Cotin Club will be available a price—for jazz rehearsals, already being used by pop groups that very purpose. Richard and Leifer, both musicians and resident organisers, are so busy that they can't afford to wait for jazz groups to be known. The society's aim when set almost three years ago was to put an NFI for jazz, a place where musicians and enthusiasts could meet, relax, and the Cotin Club, the society is now being a better than before but is still far from the real thing. When you consider many theatres are kept alive with Council money there isn't much of for the Council's present policy, merely guaranteeing a few jazz concerts a year. For a jazz theatre doesn't simply exist to give to the public; it's there to give to actors, directors and technicians perpetuate a way of life.

Jazz, perhaps not much more than a minority interest than theatre, with lower overheads, has the need and a far greater lack of a Cotin Club, where a year's membership (on the night entry is £10-40p) costs roughly what it takes to get a seat at Ronnie Scott's, the stages of having a base and permanent organisation is now the apparent whole venture will depend on the space to pop groups and audience thirsts. Musicians and audience may be well beyond the club scene, but the money has to come from somewhere. That's the story.

EDINBURGH

Gerald Larner

Die Walkure

"DIE WALKÜRE" was Scottish opera's first approach to the "Ring." That was in 1966, since when they have completed the cycle, gradually developing the visual style and the vocal strength to meet not only the excessive demands of the work itself but also the inadequacies of the theatres in Glasgow and Edinburgh. So "Die Walküre" was badly in need of revision, in the light of five years experience and for the complete performance of the "Ring" cycle in Glasgow in December. And the invitation to contribute to the Edinburgh Festival has given Scottish Opera the opportunity to do that.

The first performance of Peter Eblen's production at the King's was certainly a success. Michael Knight's segmented disc, still an occasional impediment, no longer excludes atmosphere. Gloom has not been entirely dispelled but Charles Bristow's lighting makes a far more positive and interesting contribution—the gauze curtain being essential to the optics, though there are times when one would like to get it out of the way and see through to the stage direct. The female costumes are embarrassing—the Walküren with hair done up like Scottish nanies, Sieglinde incongruous in mid-dress and suede. Anna Reynolds as Fricka and Brunhilde nearer the ideal but just a little upper-middle.

But in spite of all Wagnerian theory, "Die Walküre" is not a significant visual experience. What matters is the score, and this—under Alexander Gibson's direction—is impressively presented. Helga Dernesch, singing and looking better than ever, is an exciting Brunhilde heroic in tone and true in line throughout her range. Leonora Kirchstein, an attractive Sieglinde, is less certain in pitch, but this is a human vulnerability which is neither inappropriate nor unsympathetic. Anna Reynolds as Fricka is a model of vocal integrity.

The Walküren are too variable, and it is true that David Ward's Wotan is not quite what it was in "Siegfried" in Glasgow four months ago; but his is a movingly paternal characterisation full of musical resource. Which leaves William McCue, strong if slightly over-emphatic as Hunding. Charles Craig as Siegmund shapely to the ear if not to the eye and mature in stamina.

The Scottish National Orchestra is as expressive as ever in the pit, though the wind naturally begins to tire after four hours or so. Alexander Gibson conducts with complete authority, perhaps unpoetically in the first act, but with such wise economy that the dramatic end of the second act does not (as it all too easily can) deprive the end of the work of its broad magnificence.

WHY THE BBC IS UNFAIR TO WOMEN radio by Gillian Reynolds

WE'VE ALL had a giggle at the BBC's current spate of self-examination, most recently evident in its Sunday morning Radio 4 series "Twenty-Seven Million Listeners Can't be Wrong." Now let's take a look at what sort of job the programmes are doing.

The first was about the letters to the BBC, who writes them, what happens to them, how many there are, and how much attention gets paid to them. The survey was workmanlike but hardly startling, and (judging from letters I get from readers) a degree or two kinder to the BBC's benevolence in response than may be generally felt.

The second programme, in my view by far the most successful, of the three so far broadcast, asked a group of listeners to discuss with a present and

ALBERT HALL

Edward Greenfield

Mantra and Raga

NO BICYCLE or even a car for me to fly between Beethoven at Westminster Cathedral and Stockhausen at the Royal Albert Hall, BBC Radio 3 was far safer on all counts, not least for hearing detail, whether in Beethoven or our most fashionable avant-gardist.

It is encouraging to find that Stockhausen's "Mantra" marks a return to thorough composition after his essays in aleatory fantasy. "Mantra"—the word is from Yogi—is an enormous set of variations, or more strictly transformations, 65 minutes long, for two pianos—passionately played on this occasion by the Kontarsky brothers Alfons and Alois. The composer's own spoken introduction beforehand commendably avoided waffle, concentrating on drumming in the contrasted shapes of the four melodic fragments which make up the "limbs" of the mantra, or 13-note series.

What he did not mention was the equally simple signal system for outlining the structure—each section marked by chinking from Indian bells. He also kept silent about the culminating section, when after nearly an hour the pianists launch into a helter-skelter moto perpetuo, a sort of speeded-up run-through of the argument till then. But then he couldn't include everything in a ten-minute talk for the widest possible audience. What he did do was to explain the effect of the ring-modulators on the piano tone, distorting each note differently in relation to the basic note set on the modulator. His explanation was

fascinating because it used the simplest possible texture. What was far less effective was the mere "fuzz" of sound the modulators added in the work itself.

To my ears such distortion provided an irritating distraction—like hearing music through a bad loudspeaker—when evidently the actual argument was worth concentrating on. Whether it sustains a full 65 minutes is another matter, though with the Kontarsky playing the concentration never flagged.

The parallels between this Stockhausen work and Indian music, came out when hearing midnight Imrat Khan laid balm on all wounded ears with exquisite playing of the sitar, aided by Latif Ahmed Khan on the tabla. Here was nirvana indeed beyond any "hypnotic, trance-like atmospheres" that Stockhausen's disciples ask us to look for in the German composer's music. With the pensive melancholy of the first raga giving way to the festivity of the second, it was a masterly achievement to translate into Prom terms so intimate a medium—and that without any perceptible artistic compromise.

JAZZ RECORDS

Sam Peters

Herbi Hancock

THE AMERICAN pianist Herbi Hancock believes there is a growing audience for new jazz, but in this country it is almost impossible to hear his recorded contribution to it. When he was under contract to Blue Note, each of his albums sold between 15,000 and 25,000 copies. He tells me that "Fat Albert Rotunda," his first Warner

Bros LP, "sold about the same, and the record company wasn't satisfied because they're a bigger record company. As far as album sales are concerned, I'm dealing with higher stakes."

Because there was no great demand here for "Fat Albert Rotunda," only about 250 copies of his new record, "Mwandishi" (WS1898) were imported by Warner Bros., who say there are no plans for its general release. EMI's import department have more copies on order, but the best album of the first half of 1971 is already a collector's item.

"Mwandishi" contains two loose Hancock compositions and "Wandering Spirit Song," by trombonist Julian Priester, which occupies side two. This piece is built on an arranged waltz fragment: the soloist's only guide is an optional E pedal point. During their recent visit to Ronnie Scott's London club, it kept the Hancock sextet busy for over an hour. "We have all had so much experience that whatever one of us does, it's not going to throw anyone out," says Herbie. "It requires that to play music that's completely free."

The last two words aptly describe his present music, a far cry from the succinct, jazz-rock of "Fat Albert Rotunda." But "it's not just free in the sense that Ornette Coleman is free. The term I use to describe the direction at present is cosmic. The music transcends categories. It's a combination of John Coltrane's last things and elements from the area of rock and Miles Davis's latest developments."

"When jazz was first called 'rebel music,' the people who considered themselves rebels were in a small minority. Now, people who consider themselves anti-establishment are the majority. A whole lot of people are going to like jazz in the future. You don't have to have any history of jazz listening to be able to appreciate the music now."

"At the present time, the young

people who are listening to rock are getting tired of it. They would like to hear some new developments. They are ready to hear jazz. In America, I'm being promoted in areas where a great percentage of the audiences are rock people. They are often more enthusiastic about the music than the jazz people."

"So I think that the present direction has a great potential for reaching a greater number of people than jazz in the past. Maybe some money can finally go into the jazz world."

WESTMINSTER

Hugo Cole

Beethoven

IT FELT LIKE Christmas Day or a Coronation. There were the faithful Promenaders, cranning the side-aisles of Westminster Cathedral—even the mild excitement of finding first the north door then the pillar with the staircase in it leading to the press gallery added something to the sense of occasion. Last night's Prom was, in fact, quite a remarkable occasion: music being a sort of dialogue between sounds generated and the space in which they reverberate, the change of venue gave us a very different Missa Solemnis from any we have heard in Festival or Albert halls. A good many different Masses, I would guess, according to one's position in relation to the four great domes up above.

Solemn it certainly was, where I sat, with detail inaudible, voices of soloists depersonalised. One listened to Gloria and Credo for the grand overall effect, and underlying harmonic ebb and flow became of first importance. Why bother about detail, for once in a while? It is, certainly, transformed from its usual self—and so, in the Mass, the emphatic disruptive sforzando, so characteristic of Beethoven, were swallowed up in the general after-hum: even the opening of the Fugue "In Gloria Dei" apparently smoothed out to a plain legato. The chorus, from the south gallery, sounded immensely powerful, very close and incalculably ponderous—so, perhaps, sounded the 3,000 chorists at Crystal Palace Handel Festival. It occurred to me that perhaps Costa wasn't so far wrong to put back the edges on the notes with added trombones, and even side drums for the sforzando.

Of course, it wasn't all like that. Much of the music was quiet music—quite in the "Et incarnatus" and the whole of the "Benedictus" came over very beautifully with added halos of sound—almost too noticeably religious in feeling, with a touch of Gounod added to the mixture.

A celebration and a ritual rather than a personal statement—visually ritualistic also, when one sees all of the violins of the BBC orchestra under Colin Davis energetically playing semiquavers without audible result, the chorus winning every time. Yet the overall impression remained—out in the warm summer rain afterwards, while the taxis and perhaps the bicycles, raced off to Albert Hall for Stockhausen and Raga (see Saturday's Guardian) I was glad to let the reverberations die away slowly as they had in Westminster Cathedral.

مختار النحل



Jon Pepper reports on a commune in a suburb of Bristol—with educated middle-class young people living side by side with young ex-criminals

Mixing it up

an artifice, community-consciousness, self-awareness and constructive scepticism that were utterly non-existent when they first turned up, silent, sullen, and steeped in sorrows, on the doorstep. They have begun, for the first time in their lives, to "belong". And they are definitely not second-class citizens in the commune organisation. The staff very often find themselves doing the brunt of the manual work—the reweaving, cooking, sewing, cleaning, shopping, billpaying and so on—but that is a vital aspect of the commune style: that the staff should be seen to "belong" too, and not exist as remote authority figures.

That doesn't mean that all's well though. A small number of the communards have erred and gone back "inside" or been otherwise dealt with, and in the house staff have been attacked once or twice. There have been feuds and fights, knife-brandishes, non-cooperations and sundry madneses which Jones describes as "unbelievably revolting behaviour".

Yet he admits that he deliberately creates "an atmosphere of fight". "By creating an atmosphere which is fraught with shock," he says, "one is able to work through and resolve problems. You have to get people emotionally stirred up, first of all. You have to cut through conventional niceties that act as barriers and problem-enhancers. It's experiential rather than theoretical learning, both for the boys and for us on the staff. In this kind of situation, let's face it, there'd be trauma anyway as a matter of course. But for all of us in the commune, being aware of what is happening, which is what we're working towards the whole time, makes you far more accepting of appalling behaviour. Without this sympathy and tolerance you'd arrive at a situation in no time where you'd really be wanting to kill one another instead of playing

out the aggressive charade of appearing to want to do so.

Great emphasis is placed, indeed, on honest confrontation at all levels in the Bristol community. After years usually of the pettifoggery and demeaning disciplines of life in British penal institutions, the boys find the laxity in their new lives and relationships a joy which they use with a Yuletide fervour, particularly when it comes to abusing staff, a regular exercise which is fun, therapy, learning and admin work rolled into one. The round-table committee exchanges are very often earthily and deliciously comic, too.

Eddy: "I think everybody shows off in front of Anne. We try to chat it up but she doesn't chat up well."

Ted: "We're not her type. We're the lower class."

Me (guessing): "Hasn't anyone got into bed with her?"

Ted: "I don't know."

Jones: "That's because her boy friend's six foot four."

Eddy: "The staff, they're just using this place for the benefit of themselves."

Jones: "I will make a suggestion and Anne and Jim will agree with me, this often happens, so there's a general feeling very frequently that the staff 'set things up'."

Ted: "They do."

Brian: "Staff v. boys."

Eddy: "This place just stops us getting picked up by the law. Every night and gives you two square meals a day. And a bed to sleep in. I don't really give a damn about the other blokes here."

Martin: "Except me."

Eddy: "Not even you. I hate your guts. Every day of the week I feel like kicking Jones's head in. If somebody got up in this room to kick Brian's head in, I wouldn't stop him."

George: "I find Jones doesn't give any ground any time. He's pig headed."

Brian: "He's pig ignorant."

George: "He ought to organise more social events."

Arthur: "No, they shouldn't get birds for us. They don't know my taste. His taste is big, tall, burxom..."

Me: "Whose?"

Arthur: "Jones. I haven't found mine out yet. I'm still a virgin. Put that in big letters as well. I've never been near to losing my virginity."

George: "We ought to have some resident nymphs."

Jones: "There's a very hazy possibility of having women living in the commune outside though would generally find it hard to accept because girls who've been in trouble tend to express their delinquency through promiscuity, and that would end up in this place being a baby factory. That's the Establishment fear. I don't think it would help our community here if they came. The girls of the age group of the boys here would always tend to go out with older men anyway. The girls who'd go out with these lads would be good bait. Ideally, it appears to me, but I don't think there's really a lot to justify it other than that it's a nice idea."

Ted: "I've had eight or nine girl friends. We bring girls back here."

Brian: "I've had two girls in six months. I don't go out much. We don't tell the birds we've been inside unless it's necessary. I told one bird and she said 'That's a laugh. They're interested in your future and what you are now'."

Eddy: "I've had no girls in six months. I just work and sleep. I'm not interested. Maybe I've been closed up in a children's home too long. You don't see any skirt hanging around here so you don't get interested in it."

Martin: "I had a married piece."

Me: "Did she enjoy it?"

Martin: "F— knows, but I did. Her husband is twice my size."

Me: "Was she good-looking?"

Martin: "Good enough."

Ted: "I'm the first to 'do' a bird here. It was kinky, wasn't it. I wouldn't do it again now I know the rules."

(Boys' Own Regulations, Paragraph 7, Section C: "No sexual intercourse on the premises.")

When the boys first arrived they just tended to grunt, eat and mope. Most of them now have jobs though and all must pay £5.25 a week for their room and board. Community social functions are kept to a minimum. Says Jones:

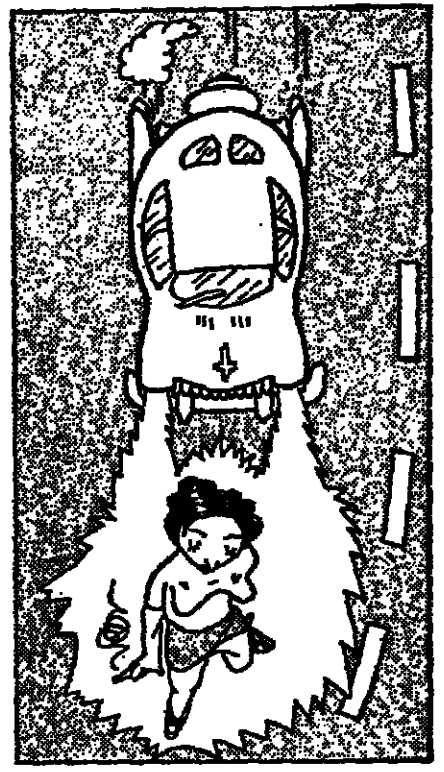
"We must be very careful not to create an artificially-sealed bubble. Some type of environment so the boys become dependent on it for all their emotional, physical and intellectual needs. We provide a minimum so that they're forced to go outside and learn about life outside."

It must be stressed that this isn't rehabilitation, not really, in the strictest sense of the word. Rehabilitation implies that somebody has regressed through a point at which they can go back. A lot of the people here haven't got to the point where they can be rehabilitated. It's a question instead of learning from scratch. Some of the boys have never 'got there' in the first place. They're sociopaths, people who've never emerged from childhood, who still use the methods of communication of a child in order to get what they want. The methods of communication that we take for granted are such as this one now where you and I are sitting opposite each other and talking, where the communication is not only one of words, but of posture, use of the eyes, hands and so on.

"All these things one learns from babyhood, but when you haven't had a normal childhood, like most of the lads here, you've never gone through this sophisticated process of learning the nuances of communication. You express not annoyances, but fits of temper—all the extremes, never the 'middles' or the 'greys' of emotions. You've never learned to communicate in a subtle way so your own ability to determine how other people are feeling is severely limited. Staff here, you see, are seen not as human beings with feelings largely because the boys don't understand, don't latch on to the normal cues of communication."

The boys, meanwhile, drink and gamble on the premises. They're supposed to be in at 11 at night, but can stay out later if they want to. The rule is simply: "Do what you want to unless it hurts others or is decreed unwise by the community-in-committee." The staff have their own bedsit rooms in which the boys wander on whim. It's all very experimental and "play by ear". Without the community though nearly all of these would probably have been half if not all the way back into institutions by now. As one of the communards (two vicious assaults plus two burglaries) admitted quietly: "We like Jonesey and the others very much really, and the place has given us a stability we never had before. You can confide in the staff; they're young, not ignorant old fogies. We'd stick up for 'em if they ever got into trouble. They're one of us when it's all boiled down."

The Home Office, please note.



RICHARD YEEND

Fantasy that

by Jack Trevor Story

SUMMER'S ALMOST gone again. With it the summer dreams, dressed all in gingham. It started with the greenest blossoms spring on record and it ended today, driving through Northamptonshire with the country side looking like a David Shepherd painting without the elephants.

When my brother returned from his womanless war he announced that he would marry the first girl he touched. Having committed himself with this act of bravado you would find him in the crowded saloon bar of the Wheat sheaf with his hands up as if he had a gun in his back. Finally though he brushed against the girl in front of witnesses and they've never looked back.

The "ones" have always been bad years for me, romantic-wise. In 1931, aged fourteen, I loved to Florrie James.

Sweetheart I've loved you in vain. For it's so plain to see That you never loved me. Sunshine has turned into rain, And though all my gladness has turned into sadness, Sweetheart if you should stray, I'll always be in love with you.

Love: Jack.

And ten years before that in 1921 when I was four, Nina Vaughn took me to see my first movie, "The Four Horsemen" which frightened me to death so that she had to put her arms round me. I got my first woman-kiss in 1941 after a Home Guard rally on Verulamium I was busy writing:

Except when soft rains fall, And drip from leaves then I recall, The thrill of being sheltered in your arms....

I forgot who that was to but I know it wasn't the sergeant. Lyrics are always written the wrong way round for me but what the hell. Nobody ever sends them to me. Nineteen fiftyone and 1961 had better be decently blurred (I never know whether Maggie is really asleep). But in 1971, that's to say last Thursday afternoon with just about three shops open in Hampstead, I noticed this beautiful girl in a green sports car first at the pâtisserie, then at the petrol pump, and then at the little greengrocers opposite the White Bear.

"My car seems to be following your car," I told her.

"Yes, I noticed," she said.

To achieve this exciting exchange I had bought all my greengrocery over again for the second time in half an hour, which the woman serving was quick to notice. I confessed that I just wanted to find out who the girl was—she had now driven away out of my life forever.

"That's another fifty-five pence," the woman laughed, "and she's already married!"

Women in greengrocery shops have this beautiful innocence.

Anyway it's been this kind of summer again and not just for me. A comparatively sober-minded friend of mine who works in Inland Revenue has just confessed that he also follows beautiful girls in cars—sometimes as much as twenty miles off his route. He's never ever actually spoken to one, as I have.

(The funny thing is, George said this is not his real name, their men are probably following our girls around!)

Nasty, isn't it, looked at like that. Still, wet or dry, hot or cold, it's these exotic little potted fantasies which germinate in the supermarket or at the launderette that burgeon into the heady, ripe, unthoughtful harvest of the mind. Another summer over and nothing happened.

Or did it? Who was that pretty girl who took my breath away in a cornfield in Herefordshire on Whit Monday? Well, that doesn't count, that was Maggie again. It's a required condition of summer dreams that you never know her name.

"Did you happen to drop this bankie?"

"No—your did."

"Ha ha ha. An old trick but it never fails. Let me buy you a coffee somewhere cosy."

"Why not come back to my place?"

The permutations weave themselves into rich sensual patterns which never seem to include explaining things to the children (I don't know who your mother is, but cor! Anonymity, in other words, is needed to protect the illusion of romantic perfection).

When the melody rose, her voice broke up sweetly, following it, a voice contralto voices have, and each change tipped onto a little of her warm human magic upon the air.

F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote about Daisy in "The Great Gatsby": "About his wife he wrote: 'After having worked all day at home, I would want to go out at night—my wife, on the contrary, having been gone all day, wanted only to stay home and go to bed.'"

There's blooming wives, for you. Summer dreams don't have beds in them, the girls drift several inches off the ground and the ecstasies of gratification happen in some unspecified, unanational way. Skirts, legs, breasts, tossing hair, biting mouths move across the inner eye like the colours of sunlight in the blood.

None of this can survive the hard fact of knowing each other, any more than summer can survive September. The green promise of spring lies scattered across the field in neat machined cubes, ready for the lovers' cornflake bowl.

For the first time council tenants may have a chance to plan and then change at a later date the way in which the interiors of their flats and houses are arranged

Richard Carr reports on the exciting new PSSSHAK experiment

PSSSHAK sounds like an abbreviated name for one of Hollywood's latest films or for a new kind of detergent, but it is in fact the title given for one of the most exciting proposals to date to come forward for council housing for the next twenty years. Translated into words, PSSSHAK stands for Primary System Support Housing and Assembly Kits; and it means that for the first time council tenants may have a chance to plan and then change at a later date the way in which the interiors of their flats and houses are arranged.

The idea of a flexible system for interiors was originally developed in Holland where a group of architects called S.A.R. (Schiching Architecten Research) built some flats in Rotterdam which had movable walls. The idea being that, by moving the walls, the shape of the rooms—and indeed the whole layout of the interior—could be changed. Now, five years later, the idea has been accepted by a building firm which is repeating the system in London.

In London the idea attracted the attention of Nabeel Hamdi and Nicholas Wilkinson, who developed the system as part of their studies at the Architectural Association and then, in October 1970, Nabeel Hamdi was given a chance to further develop it under the guidance of Kenneth Campbell, principal architect in the GLC's housing and town development department. The result is that the development has now reached the stage of concrete proposals, complete with detailed costings and the chance,

if the GLC's housing committee agrees when the proposals are put to it within the next few months, of a trial run on a site at Stamford Hill, London N 6.

Basically, what the architects have done is to turn a building inside out instead of planning its interior and then clothing that with outer walls, they have concentrated on an external structure whose internal layout is capable of change. The reason for doing this is to enable the building to adapt to changes in styles of living and sizes of families, and to changes in standards relating to lighting, heating and other services.

Thus the basic structure, developed by Concrete Ltd, consists of no more

than the foundations, pillars to support wall cladding on the outside and to carry a number of services on the inside, dividing walls between separate flats and houses, and the floors, ceilings and roof, with a modular system for the external cladding (which could be in concrete slabs, brick or other materials) and fixed dimensions for windows and doors. Services are also carried in the floors and ceilings and these to some extent fix the position (though not the size) of the kitchen and sink of families, and to changes in standards relating to lighting, heating and other services.

Apart from these constraints, however, the interior of each house or flat

is flexible, being divided by walls consisting of narrow slats that slot into grids in the floor and ceiling. The slats themselves contain wiring ducts for electrical outlets, fed by a ring main in the ceiling, and vertical runs of sockets for attaching shelves or additional slats to build out cupboards. By moving the slats the shape of the room, door positions, etc., can be altered, or rooms merged and then divided again at a later date, while the slats can be painted or papered to provide whatever interior decoration the tenant wishes. Developed by the domestic division of the Dupont Group, the slats also meet acoustic and fire regulations.



Nicholas Wilkinson adjusts a PSSSHAK model; picture by Peter Johns

Domani e domani e domani Leslie Gardiner reports on 'Macbeth' al fresco in Verona

THIS IS NOT one of your charter-jet towns. No picture-postcard kiosks, no perspex-roofed touring coaches, none of that where's-Eileen-got-to-from-bussers-by. It is Verona, city of Juliet, Bars, Romeo, Giulietta dress shops, sober dignified people going about their business with a few flower-strewn slacks and yards of hair woven into the scene, from the architectural foreigners working the Palazzo d'Adige, the black-robed beat of the old Venetian public-house, the urbanity, more a place than Rome's. You feel conspicuous, lining up the Arena for a photograph.

By night we are all theatre goers. We adopt dark suits or long dresses, masquerade as ambassadors and grand duchesses and keep the gestures under control.

For the premiere of this new production, ten thousand gentlemen of Verona and their ladies file between the fluted pillars. There are sentinels, possibly real, possibly chocolate ones wrapped in blue and silver paper. I would ask, but am dazzled by the girls' audacity, I can hardly keep my eyes off the blonde in cream-coloured tulle, the soft square-cut across the breast with Ghbelline constellations open to take you back to ancient Rome, maybe even Troy. The topless towers of Ilum.

Two by two, like a sacrificial pro-

cession, the beautiful people stroll down 100 yards of red carpet amid broken columns tastefully scattered.

Every small Italian town can mount a display of elegance like this when occasion demands it. Whence do they summon the glittering levée? They are actors, too. Costumes by Savile Row and Pucci. Even the man hiring out cushions is a silvery haired diplomat.

Meanwhile, on stage, the show has begun. Three whirling haystacks come to rest on a black-and-silver montage that must serve for blasted route, banqueting hall, sleepwalking road and plain before Dunsinane.

"Evviva, Macbeth! Evviva, signore di Giennas!"

The Scots lords wear woollen twin-sets, jeans-and-fustanella, such as you see in Montague's frescoes. In the reds, olives and pale blues of Mantegna's warriors. No sporrans. Lady Macbeth is a petite madonna, blonde and curly, in a long, pleated, purple Renaissance gown. I have seen her somewhere... a neighbour reminds me where: she is Piero della Francesca's madonna.

Our seats are in the front row, some way from the footlights; the most expensive, but not the best. Far back among the stars, beyond the top semi-circle of rough-cut Roman granaia, there is a grassy slope. Couples are reclining there, cigarettes glow, a soft-drinks vendor is doing steady-business. I quirk my patrician armchair and set

off on the long haul to the summit.

"Cosa c'è? Un siletto?—Macbeth hardly visible from this range, is it anything more audible. And, while down there you only got a piece of the action, here you comprehend the whole. The stage slopes, so you look vertically on it. You see how the blacks and silvers, impressionistically stippled, suggest a tartan landscape. Here begin the seats of Publius Maximus—he and Catullus knew what they were about when they chose the bird's-eye view."

The population of Verona know it too. Here they all are, the everyday citizens in their hundreds, sipping malcolcolici, sprawling on the grassy terraces in their shirt-sleeves, chatting quietly but at the same time intent on the players performing far away in a pool of light. Lady Macbeth fails to come through and they encourage her with yells of "Voci! Voci!"

At the interval a loudspeaker orders us to remain seated. Everyone departs, to promenade the red carpet, inspect the classical brick-and-ruce, experience what Veronese claim are genuine Roman lavatories. Many go right outside, past the chocolate soldiers, to walk for half an hour on the banks of the Adige and sip a glass of wine at riverside cafe. If it were daylight, you could see the Valpurga from the rim of the amphitheatre.

The play draws on. "Ancora una macchia... Via, maladetta macchia!"—Lady Macbeth accomplishes a difficult

traverse backwards over the knobbly scenery. Macbeth conserves his energy against the climax. "Demolito! Che faccia nera!"—my neighbours groan, either at the mild tones or the mild rendering of "The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon!"

"Domani e domani e domani..."—suspension of action; frantic applause as the silvery twigs (silver being the recurrent motif of the evening) spread over the horizon and form a dense shield above the black and grey. La foresta di Birrionio is closing on Dunsinane, but it cannot do so until a young man in "golf" and baggy trousers—scene-painter? stage manager?—has taken a bow.

It is all applause now, almost to the end. Verona loves a fight, the longer drawn-out the better. As the barman in the Due Torri hotel describes it next morning: "One couple is seen, piano piano, duelling with the seriousness and absorption of soldiers in a fresco of Piero's. Another couple appears, then another. Accelerando, accelerando, the plain is covered with fighting men, furiosissimi, a ballet of the living and the dead, girati con impeto. Enter Macdoff, in two minutes pulisce piazza..."—he polishes the piazza, that is, he makes a clean sweep.

The barman's other customer, a fugitive from a Pinter coffee-stall, mumbles into his aperitif. He gives the battle scene full marks, but has reservations about Lady Macbeth. The barman

agrees. She is too sexy, she vulgarises the part. The Pinter character thinks it a mistake. Dramatically, to present her as a sort of Lucrezia Borgia and Macbeth as a fifteenth-century condottiere, "un Renesce diciamo". It is Scotland of the Dark Ages, not Florence of the feudal wars. The barman directs overtones of the Mussolini tragedy, a hero who, had been content to relax when the Ethiopian war was won, might be alive and respected today, but he had to go on. The Pinter man acknowledges the parallel, but thinks it easy only in retrospect to judge the point at which to stop. One must also consider la forza del destino, which is what Macbeth is all about. I begin to feel out of my depth.

The doorman calls a taxi for me. While we wait, he asks my opinion of the play. "That porter, isn't he messenger or porter of the gods? He keeps the entrance, which is also the exit. Why have they made him a buffoon from the Commedia dell'Arte then?"

The taxi-driver, like a mafioso in a thriller, blows bubbles of words over his shoulder. Was he, too, at the play? No, he was not. Ah, on duty? No, but he had tickets for the dress rehearsal of Nabucco at the Arena, he always wanted to see Raina Kabanovska in the flesh. He didn't assist at Macbeth, but he will be at Titus Andronicus tonight, it's one of his favourites.

The high cost of prison

Prisons are expensive, and some are more expensive than others. But none has been as expensive as Long Martin and Coldingley, as the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts has discovered. The original cost of building Coldingley was estimated at £2,500 per prisoner. It ended up as £8,500 per prisoner, a rate of inflation of more than 150 per cent. At Long Martin costs rose slightly less, about 90 per cent.

Some of the advocates of a tough penal policy may see all this as confirmation that prisoners are being mollycoddled in new buildings. The position is rather more complex than that. A large part of the cost overrun at Coldingley (some £1,600 per inmate) was needed for the extra security measures recommended by Lord Mountbatten. Another part came from the decision to turn the prison into the country's first purpose-built industrial one, with prisoners working on an industrial laundry. There were also problems when the original contractor went bankrupt. With public pressure mounting for more prisons, the Ministry of Public Building and Works did not notify the Treasury immediately of possible excesses.

In evidence to the Committee the Home Office has said it has now placed a target of £6,000 per prisoner place (at 1969 prices) for all new prisons. A new departmental steering committee has been set up to coordinate planning and work out costs limits. So far so good. This sounds like classic Whitehall tinkering. Surely

the time has come for some radical cost-effectiveness studies of our entire penal policy. How much is being spent on prisons compared with the police? If the police cannot catch the people and the detection rate is still lower than 50 per cent, what good are the prisons? How much is being spent on prisons compared with probation, and other forms of non-custodial treatment? Prisons that let people out at the end of their sentences and who then commit new offences have failed as much as prisons that let people escape. The overwhelming evidence is that a large proportion of the people who go into prison at tremendous cost are just as much of a security risk to the public when they come out as before they went in. In many cases prison damages them and makes them more likely to go on offending.

Prison is a notoriously emotional subject. The storm raised by the Scotland Yard men's interview is a reminder of that. What we need is some precise study. This is not a subject for a Royal Commission. They go on too long and the last one on the penal system broke up in dissension before it could even produce a report. Some hard-headed cost-benefit analysis is a better approach — plus some controlled experiments. Why not take an area, supply it to capacity with probation officers and half-way hostels, give them realistic caseloads, and with the cooperation of the police and the courts, see whether this is not more effective than building bigger and bigger prisons? At all events it is likely to be cheaper.

Moscow and the Israelis

The Soviet Union is the only one of the Big Four involved in the Middle East conflict which has been unable to talk freely to both Arab and Israeli sides. The current visit of six Israelis to the Soviet Union — at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace — has given weight to speculation that this is on the way to being remedied. Since the break in diplomatic relations in June, 1967, there have been only occasional diplomatic contacts at lower levels in Washington and at the United Nations. During the past few months, the pace has quickened. Israeli scholars have received visas to attend conferences. Journalist-cum-Government errand-boy Victor Louis visited Israel for treatment of a diplomatic backache. Israeli journalists have made contacts with Soviet diplomats in Europe. All these factors, taken with the current visit, have suggested that something may be in the air. There are undoubtedly logical, diplomatic advantages in Russians and Israelis being able to talk together officially. But it is a relationship to be plumed with great delicacy first.

The Soviet isolation from the Big Four has begun to weigh heavily. It was inconvenient for the Arabs to have to rely on briefings from Rumania and France about Israel's thoughts. This deficiency was shown up further by direct personal links between America's and Egypt's leaders — in spite of the absence of full diplomatic relations. The Rogers initiative to open the Suez Canal as an interim peace arrangement emphasised the shortcomings of the Soviet Union's abrupt and total break in relations after the June war. Moscow was excluded from direct information about vital Egypt-US and US-Israel dialogues. In the process it ran the risk of losing a say in negotiations affecting its military and economic investments in Egypt and the Mediterranean.

The challenge to President Sadat's position last May was an added jolt. But the potential

instability of the Soviet position was shown up most conspicuously by President Nurelmi's ruthless execution of Communists in the aftermath of the nalled coup. Rather than an exclusive relationship with the Arabs, an embassy in Israel would provide a listening post, opportunities for dialogue, and notice to the Arabs that it was not enough to take Soviet support for granted as well as to pay it tribute in speeches. Keeping its Middle East options open could become a practical necessity for the Soviet Union.

Any relationship between Israel and the Soviet Union must take into account the problem of Soviet Jews. This has as much bearing on relations as the Middle East. From some aspects it is considerably more sensitive and emotional. Conceivably Soviet Jews could be held hostage against Israel's future behaviour in the Middle East. In allowing some of its Jews to leave, the Soviet Union has to bear in mind the effect this might have on its own policies towards other minorities in the Soviet Union. It has to consider the rôle that highly educated, active Jews could play in Israeli society. Any sizeable emigration of this nature could affect its standing with the Arab countries. These emigrants could contribute to the shooting down of Egyptian MIGs, and in turn undermine Soviet military prestige in the area.

There might be more choices open if the two Super Powers could talk to the client of the other, especially as the American initiative appears to be moribund. The Soviet Union was the first to recognise the State of Israel in 1948. This has not changed, but it requires Israel to commit itself to full withdrawal from all the Arab occupied territories within the context of Resolution 242 before diplomatic relations are re-established. This the Soviet Union is unlikely to get. But a renewal of economic relations might provide a useful first step. A revival of full diplomatic relations is bound to take longer.

And never the twain shall meet?

The MCC's tour of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon this winter has finally been called off in, we are told, "the best interests of cricket." Exactly whose cricket is not made clear, although for a start it would hardly seem to be in the best interests of Indian cricket. Indeed, the postponement of the tour has, at most, the appearance of half a good idea. In the present circumstances, sending a team of cricketers around Bangla Desh is about as sensible as recommending Belfast for quiet, carefree holidays, while playing only in West Pakistan would have political implications far beyond any intended.

But it does seem a bit hard on India, to say nothing of the comparatively inoffensive Ceylon, to abandon the entire trip. The Indians insist that conditions in their country are normal and that there is no cause for concern. Besides, they have just beaten England in England for the first time and understandably want the opportunity to do it again in front of their own supporters. The Cricket Council announced the postponement with reluctance but considered "that a satisfactory tour of all three countries will be better capable of achievement in 1972-3." This may well be

true and is probably the result of Foreign Office advice. But a satisfactory, if shorter, tour of India alone would not seem to be incapable of achievement in the next few months.

In view of the success of their team over here, the Indians have very right to feel disappointed and spurned. At least they proved that, in spite of appearances to the contrary in English cricket, spin bowlers are not redundant, and for that alone all true enthusiasts are in their debt. They also proved, on that last day at The Oval, that slow play is not always synonymous with dull play. In fact, they like the Pakistanis before them, provided an unexpectedly good crop of Test matches and incidentally sought out and exposed the flaws in Ray Illingworth's previously invincible team.

One way and another they have done English cricket a favour and it is churlish of us now to refuse to go and play on the away ground. Surely the Cricket Council could have pencilled in a brief tour of India, starting say after Christmas, selected a provisional team, and kept its options open for a month or two until, or in case, some inflammatory political crisis flared up over there.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTHUMBERLAND: It started to cloud over about midday on August 11. Then it began to rain. Not heavy at first but rather a North Sea drizzle. As time went on the showers became more frequent until by Friday, August 13 it was pouring steadily. The rivers rose above their banks. Many roads were flooded in Co. Durham but Northumberland seems to have suffered less although flood-warnings were out in the Tyne Valley and several houses, close to the rivers, had to be evacuated. Saturday, August 14: although the early morning weather news on the radio promised us some relief it never came. At 4.30 p.m. that afternoon it was still raining. Desperate for some fresh air I decided to drive the car up to the forestlands behind the Simonside Hills, above the valley of the river Coquet. The thick vegetation of full-summer was "clinging" wet as the Northumbrians say. To escape the persistent drip, hares in numbers had come to the roads to be slaughtered by the fast moving traffic. Corpses of hedgehogs were also in evidence. The wettest of the birds seemed to be the rooks, some of which were perched on the bare trees trying to dry off in the north-east wind which accompanied the rain. When the birds took off, their feathers showed like skeletal ribs. By the banks of the flooded Foreburn a solitary heron stood gazing at the clouded waters. He could not fish for he could not see his quarry in the dirty burn. He would be a hungry bird after the third full day of rain.

HENRY TEGNER

NO official reasons are given for the expulsion from South Africa of numerous priests and other religious workers. Nor are reasons given for the continued harassment and restriction of clergy within this country. The only thing these people have in common is that by their words or actions they have shown that the apartheid ideology is incompatible with Christian belief and practice.

Their suffering at the hands of the Government is only a mild form of persecution of the Church; but the Church itself, by its comparative silence about these expulsions, is at least condoning apartheid and conforming to the Government's definition of religion. Perhaps when others openly challenge the apartheid ideology and so lead to even greater persecution, the leaders of the Church may realise what is happening and stand by their principles. I was greatly encouraged last year at the stand taken by the Roman Catholic bishops in Rhodesia when the Rhodesian Government published its proposals for a new constitution.

The Bishops publicly condemned the proposals as "in many respects completely contrary to Christian teaching." They urged that they be rejected. In a later statement they claimed that the whole future of the Church was at stake "because the missionary who is sent to teach all nations may henceforth exercise his apostolic function on sufferance only, where and when and for as long as he is issued by the State with a permit to do so." It may well be that we shall also be denied in violation of our conscience the right to educate in our schools whomever we will. We may even be forced by regulation to refuse hospital beds to anyone not of the race approved in the State. Priests and nuns and teaching brothers may have to be segregated in their communities according to their racial origins.

Rhodesian reversal

The Bishops concluded: "We are now compelled to declare 'we must obey God rather than Man.' We cannot in conscience and will not in practice accept any limitation on our freedom to deal with all people irrespective of race..." Regrettably the Rhodesian hierarchy climbed down and somehow quietened their consciences. They have gone the same way as the South African Catholic hierarchy which, while stating its inability to accept apartheid in all conscience, has nevertheless accepted its consequences in practice.

The Rhodesian bishops made the attempt to stand on principle. Their stand brought

FATHER COSMAS DESMOND, a Franciscan priest, was recently placed under house arrest in Johannesburg, apparently because of the international publicity he has aroused over the South African Government's policy of resettling Africans in bleak "homelands." (His book, "The Discarded People," was published by Penguin this week.) His family in London have complained that the elders of his Church have not reacted strongly enough to the house arrest. Here Father Desmond himself criticises the Churches' ambiguous stand in Southern Africa.

Pie in the sky Christianity



FATHER COSMAS DESMOND

them in direct confrontation with the Government. They said that they were willing to lose their schools, hospitals and other institutions rather than compromise with a system that is inherently anti-Christian. They failed to stick by their words and are now as compromised as the South Africans.

The state of affairs which the Rhodesian bishops feared has long been legalised in South Africa. The South African Roman Catholic hierarchy has repeatedly condemned apartheid in principle and has made such statements as "Let there be no doubt among us that it is a Christian duty to use every lawful means to bring about a more equitable and harmonious relationship between all the different groups who together form our South African society."

So much for its words. But the Church wants to survive as the vast institution it is. It pays the price — compromise. Here in South Africa it sometimes goes beyond even compromise and becomes positive cooperation.

While the Church in South Africa desperately tries to avoid any confrontation with

the Government and to evade the accusation of being involved in politics, it is in effect allowing the Government to involve itself in religion to the extent of dictating to the Church what its rôle in society is. The Government claims to allow freedom of religion but reserves to itself the right to define what religion is.

Christian function

Politics is concerned with the relationship between people in society; so is Christianity. Therefore, the two must overlap, and in some sense are co-extensive. But the Church, I suggest, has more right than the Government to decide what Christianity has to say about society.

It is clear to me that the primary interest of the Church is to preserve its own institutional interests and not the interests of its people — remembering, as many White Catholics do not, that the majority of its members are Black. I continually met with this attitude when touring the country investigating resettlement villages. Priests remain silent about the injustices they see, about the

inhuman conditions in which people live, lest they are prevented from exercising their spiritual ministry. But of what relevance is this ministry if it offers nothing but "pie in the sky when you die"? This attitude is based partly on fear and partly on a total misconception of the rôle and purpose of the Church.

Ordinary African people show more theological insight in their expectations of the Church than most bishops and priests. First, they expect the Church itself to be completely free of the apartheid which it condemns. (Many Africans claim that the Church in fact introduced apartheid. It certainly practised it long before apartheid was legally prescribed.) Secondly, they expect the Church not only to alleviate their condition by providing food and other services, but also by its action to show its complete rejection of an immoral politico-social system which is in fact the cause of much of the hardship which the Church is alleviating.

On the other hand, most priests and bishops see the Church, as an institution for saving souls and practising "charitable" works, which must survive at all costs, and their rôle is to see that it survives to increase its membership. Such a "theological" outlook allows "piety" to become compatible with tolerating poverty, racism and other social injustices.

The Church's primary task is to give witness to Christ; to do what he would do in this situation. Would he curry favour with officials who are implementing an immoral system in order to be allowed to put up a building in a reserve or location? The cost of this syncretism is condoning the dehumanisation of 70 per cent of the population. This is what the Church is doing and this is what many Africans are seeing the Church as doing.

If the Church were to exercise Christian principles, it would inevitably come into conflict with the Government. The effects of such a conflict — loss of schools and other institutions, the expulsion, perhaps banning and even imprisonment of priests and others, should be irrelevant, if they are the inevitable consequence of being true of one's Christian principles.

If these principles are as absolute as Christians say they are, they must be upheld whatever the cost. Otherwise the Church will be found to be not only irrelevant but also to be positively upholding a completely immoral way of life. History will have even less reason to be kind to it than the Church in Nazi Germany.

Geoffrey Jackson's plight

TO THE EDITOR

Sir, — I refer to your leading article (Guardian, August 25) about our Ambassador in Uruguay. From the inquiries I have made, it would seem probable that Geoffrey Jackson is safe and well. The British Government have received photographs up to just over a month ago and from private contacts, there is every reason to believe that his captives think very highly of him and that quite a cordial relationship has been established. Needless to say, there must obviously be a great deal of backroom diplomacy, although there are obstacles because the Tupamaros, who also call themselves the National Liberation Movement, are very shadowy and difficult to contact.

The Foreign Office has made many representations, including dispatching an embassy and two personal appeals by the Foreign Secretary, and the Uruguayan Government are making strenuous efforts to try to trace Mr Jackson's whereabouts. It should be emphasised that Mr Jackson is being held for purely political purposes by this rebel group in an endeavour to discredit the Uruguayan Government, and it

is abhorrent that foreign diplomats should be exploited in this way.

The Tupamaros are a very left-wing organisation and really spring from the peasants and workers in the countryside. They have now moved into the urban areas, particularly Montevideo, in their efforts to change the present political structure. There are two main political parties in Uruguay, the Red Party and the White Party. Both are united in condemning this kind of outrage.

Uruguay has had probably the most settled Government in the whole of South America. There have been no coups, and this is a clear attempt by the Tupamaros to change the status quo. A new party has been formed which calls itself the Broad Front and although not directly associated with the Tupamaros, does attract a lot of their voting support.

The feeling is that the kidnapping of our Ambassador has not achieved the purpose which was originally intended and could well be counter-productive. The rebels, apart from one particular case where they killed an American police adviser and there were very special circumstances here —

have not got a reputation for murdering their captives. It is hoped, from all the feelers that have been put out so far, that Geoffrey Jackson will eventually be released, although of course no one can offer any guarantee. Whether this takes place before the November elections or after is another matter.

As you rightly point out, the British Government suggested that President Allende of Chile should, although a Marxist, highly respected throughout South America — should mediate. On the other hand, the Uruguayan Government, particularly with an election pending, feel that this would be an unwarranted interference in their internal affairs. For the record, President Allende has made a public appeal to the rebels but has received no response at all.

Finally, it should be understood that no demands whatsoever have been received from the rebels, and this includes exchanging those Tupamaros who are in captivity. Ironically enough, it does seem that they have no great difficulty in arranging the escape of their own supporters. — Yours sincerely,

Derek Coombs.

House of Commons.

Savings blown

£1,300
One person
Round the world.

Sir, — This holiday splits into two parts, two months and 10,500 miles on a Penn Tows bus from London to Nepal. Fare £139. Food and accommodation totalling £104, staying in good (but not luxury) hotels at group rates.

Then two months and 22,500 miles by myself travelling by air. Fare £520 — Khatmandu, Bangkok, Hongkong, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Hawaii, Los Angeles, London. Food and accommodation for this was £211, staying in similar hotels.

The other £300 odd went on snapshots, sightseeing, souvenirs, etc. Best value: a feast in a Methodist church school on Tonga — the worst value: beer in Afghanistan at 50 pence per bottle.

This trip would not be counted by most people as a summer holiday, as I left my job to go and arrived back some months ago (happily before the recession in the computer industry) so I found another job quickly. It was worth every penny and I have no regrets that I have spent my savings in this way. In another ten years' time I might even go round again. — Yours faithfully,

David Hawgood.
Carlton Drive,
London SW 15.
More holiday budgets
on Monday

Crime, the rope, and the police

Sir, — Again one sees the depressing rise of violent crime reported by the police, and hears of the tragic death and wounding of three police officers in Blackpool. Once not many years ago, Britain had the reputation of being virtually free of organised violent crime. Now this form of crime hardly makes the headlines.

Why has this happened? The blame I feel is in the demise of the death penalty as the ultimate criminal deterrent. Even though your leading article tries to repudiate this, now a criminal realises that the sentence for carrying a gun and those for actually using it vary (after parole) very little. This of course means that to the criminal it matters very little whether he uses his gun or not.

J. E. M. Dunsterville.
London E1 8BU.

Sir, — The tone of the complaint of the two senior policemen would seem to be that everybody is wrong except them. They say that too many people take notice of liberal ideas. That's known as democracy, and this is an ostensibly democratic country.

I should like to suggest that, instead of giving the police their head, we enforce the controls on them stringently. There is increasing evidence that the police abuse their not inconsiderable powers, especially in regard to the young and the coloured communities. If we

persist in allowing these abuses to go unchecked, if we persist in allowing the police to investigate the complaints against them, we are no better than the criminals we presume to catch. To turn a blind eye will result in these abuses spreading until the police are our masters and not our servants, which it should always be remembered they are. — Yours faithfully,

Martin Taylor.

Acklam, Middlesbrough, Teesside.

The Thai press

Sir, — In his article "Jesters to the Princes" (July 16), T. D. Alliman inaccurately reported that the Thai Foreign Minister "recently alleged that elements of the Thai press were in the pay of the Chiang Kai-shek regime."

There is absolutely no truth whatsoever in the foregoing allegation. What the Minister actually said on the occasion, in Thai language as officially recorded and freely distributed, was in translation that "it may be because of bribery that they (certain Thai newspapers) became instruments of some aliens, who were seeking after certain interests, and wrote against the Government's policy." — Yours faithfully,

Sirachin Jayarama
(Second Secretary).
The Royal Thai Embassy,
30 Queen's Gate,
London SW 7.

School milk and human kindness

Sir, — The position as regards the school milk situation is by no means so clear as some commentators have suggested. In particular, the Government that has been put on it by Ministers and by Government circular certainly seems to run counter to the kind of projected figures of those likely to get milk in Edinburgh, for example. It equally runs counter to the kind of arguments put forward by Ministers during the passing of the Bill.

The latest letter I have received on it, from Margaret Thatcher, makes quite clear that "preventive" considerations can apply in any medical assessment. She says: (Letter, dated August 20)

"There is nothing in the Act which would require officials to wait until there is overt sign of malnutrition before giving a certificate, and in this sense preventive considerations may be a factor in his professional judgment in the individual case."

Similarly, Mr Gordon Campbell, Secretary of State for Scotland, has informed me that the Act is wide enough to cover: "Any pupil whose health will be at risk if he does not get milk." Both Ministers have equally made clear to me that it will be in order for authorities to employ "outside" medical practitioners in a temporary capacity in order to assist Medical Officers of Health in carrying out a mass examination of all pupils.

Circular 805 from the Scottish Office, dated 1969, states on the issuing of milk, says, in para four, that home circumstances may only be taken into account in so far as they may affect the health of the child. By the same token, it means that they are factors which should be taken into account.

In other words, much depends on whether the law is interpreted negatively or positively. It would seem to me impossible for a medical officer faced with a healthy child, i.e. one in Government terms not yet suffering from malnutrition, to decide that he would not suffer if deprived of milk.

The recent report of the Milk Marketing Board makes it clear that it is financial and social circumstances which determine deficiencies in home consumption. By the Government's own gloss on their Act they seem to me to leave open a very wide certification indeed. Certainly, I have little doubt which way John Boyd Orr would have interpreted the instructions.

Of course the simplest solution for the Government would be to repeal the whole squeaky measure. — Yours sincerely,
Norman Angus.
(MP for West Edinburgh,
House of Commons.)

Cheers! à vossa saúde
Na zdrowie Slainte Skol
Kampai Proost Salute
à votre santé Geia soy
Prosit Serefe Skål
Salud

In any language it means the same
Drambuie
Liqueur

BY HAROLD
JACKSON

in there somewhere, but it is not a commodity that the English have leached out of it in the past. Certainly history is against anyone who clings to the belief that it has ever stopped the English from looking after number one when pushed.

What indications we have suggest that the bulk of the English, and not just Ireland, doesn't want to, and wishes the whole lot would go away. How big a step is this attitude from its preceding logical expression of not caring about Belfast?

And is this an issue which would allow the Labour Party to come out clearly against the Government on a platform combining economy, xenophobia, and sentiment in roughly equal proportions?



MY Aunt Bertha, I regret to say, is not impressed by the financial crisis.

"I see," she said yesterday "that share prices this week hit their highest level for 18

"Months,"
"Yes, Auntie."
"And that the pound touched the highest level since the 1967 devaluation."
"That's right, Auntie."
"Well, young man, I find that the pound was so reactive to a crisis. You fellows told us that Mr. Nixon's package came as a terrible shock, that there is chaos in the markets of the world, and that everything is in a frightfully worried state about the future. Either you've been making things up as usual, or investors are behaving like damned fools."
"Well," I conceded, "perhaps some of us were a trifle too colourist."
"It's always the same. Shocks. Rows. Bombshells. Then nothing."
"It's early days yet," I said defensively. "It's true there's been a bit of an anti-climax. But that doesn't mean the crisis is over. We've simply got a breathing space."
"I see. So the City is being shocked by the fact that prices shouldn't be up at all?"
"They're up partly because Wall Street has been doing well, Auntie."
"Wall Street? You mean they're been cheering in America, too?"
"It seems so."
"I want to be sure I've got this straight. Mr. Nixon devalues the dollar, wrecks the international money market, and announces a freeze, and America behaves as if it's Christmas?"



CHRISTOPHER FORD
meets Keith Baverstock
(left)



OW

the last of the line of Churchill's marmalade cats. Peace, perfect peace. The eye registers the sight, moves on, then jerks back in a startled second take.

"Oooh—look! see the tourists. 'Doesn't he look real? I suppose he is real. You'd think he was alive, wouldn't you?' Jock lifts his head, gives the visitors a glance of casual disdain, and—"

STATELY WEEKEND: in the first of a series Norman Shrapnel reports from Chartwell

The late great Churchill show

the last of the line of Churchill's marmalade cats. Peace, perfect peace. The eyes registers the sight, moves on, then jerks back in a startled, second take.

"Oooh—look!" say the tourists. "Doesn't he look like a supper?" he is asked. "You'd think," he is alive, wouldn't you?" Jock lifts his head, gives the visitors a glance of casual disdain, and makes his leisurely way to one of the firebre chesters called "The World of Cats" lying between Lecky and Napier's Peninsular War. Jock is a privileged creature, and knows it.

The Churchillian democracy extended to a large part of the animals of the park. A wicker chair still stands by the side of the pool where he used to feed his carp and his golden orfe. He planted huddlela to attract butterflies, and, once told Lady Churchill that the butterflies celebrate his 80th birthday with a campaign to help them "live and multiply throughout the world." That campaign was a losing one: the butterflies are butterflies now? Somebody else feeds the carp and the golden orfe. On the lake the black swans sail on.

Amin's curious war

from **STANLEY MEISLER, Nairobi, Friday**

Wah's nest

REMEMBER how the conspiracy theory ran, after President Gafadly abducted the two leaders of the failed Sudanese coup from the OAC plane and sent them on for execution in Khartoum? It was, of course, a Western intelligence plot in collaboration with Egypt, Libya, and Sudan to ensure that no Communist government came to rule the Middle Nile. Of course.

Gafadly has just turned that theory upside down. He has just told port workers at Sidrah that it was merely an act of self-defence. Now, he went as London, en route, preceding to Khartoum airport when the airport was still closed?

"How did Britain know that the airport was opened for this particular aircraft? It shows there was a conspiracy to overthrow the British embassy in Sudan. Communist states, and the Sudanese Communist Party against the whole Arab nation and not just Sudan." He forgot Tom Cobden, though.

Unspeakable

THE TALE of Timmy, an unusually handsome Persian Cat (and that, really was the creature's name), Timmy was charged by the Essex Hunt outside his master's bungalow at Little Canfield last December, was all but eaten by the hounds.

The master of the hunt changed into his black jacket at the end of the day and went to apologise to Timmy's owner. He would not, though, put an apology in writing, so Timmy's owner and the League Against Cruel Sports brought an action against the hunt.



MISCELLANY

Mare's nest

REMEMBER how the conspiracy theory ran after President Gafady's address to the leaders of the failed Sudanese coup from the BOAC plane (and sent them for execution in Khartum)? It was, of course, a Western intelligence plot in collusion with the rulers of Libya, and Sudan to ensure that no Communist government sat astride the Middle Nile. Of course.

Gafady has just turned that theory upside down. He has just told port workers at the Mediterranean airport that the aircraft was merely an act of self-defence. How, he asked, was an aircraft proceeding to Khartum airport when the airport was still closed?

"How did Britain know that the airport was open for the Mediterranean aircraft? It shows there was a conspiracy involving London, foreign embassies in Sudan, Communist states, and the Sudanese Communist Party against the whole Arab nation and not just Sudan." He forgot Tom Cobley, though.

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The matter
settled out of

hunted paid \$4.10 in costs, and \$18.81 in compensation for the cat.

This astonishing figure is made up as follows: for Timmy, £10. Labour to buy a new cat, £1. Car allowance to collect replacement kitten, in an Austin 1300, 45 miles at 35 p.m.p. = £1.57.50. Allowance for the time spent on the transaction, at 8s 6d an hour (old money). Plus £2 for the new cat. But no written apology.

● **READER's postcard**, to "Socialist Worker", asked for the paper to be sent to a new address, because the *Post Office* was not forwarding it. One can't expect the *Post Office* workers to redirect a "left" file: aren't you a decent wage." Note scribbled on postcard: "He's right mate."

Spy rise

MR PAPADOPOULOS Cabinet reshuffle, a game in which the colonel himself whizzed up all the ladders while his old chums slid down all the snakes, has given his Ministerial team a largely libertarian and technocrat flavour.

Except that is, for General Spyros Vellianitis, who is perhaps over-qualified for his job of Minister of Public Order. The General, 55, is a former chief of general national security, a post which gives access to all official files on individuals and plays a leading part in determining candidates for political exile. A former head of the head of MIS the Home Office.

Acornbit

FOOTNOTE, to David Holbrook's campaign to persuade

the vice-president
visory Centre

to resign—a circular letter from Holbrook has already led to the resignation of the Archbishop of Liverpool, and seems to have played a part in the resignation of Lord James.

On somewhat tenuous evidence Holbrook has decided that ACE is helping to finance the Communist Centre but not down the throats of the young. Without the author's permission, Holbrook quoted in his circular a private letter from Sir Arthur Scott—famous for his scientific work at the Cavendish and a long-time supporter of ACE. Mott had written to the editor of the *Courier* complaining that the *Courier* had been over-kind to "The Little Red Schoolbook."

Holbrook quoted the complaint, and alleged that "Where" had refused to publish it. When Mott discovered his letter had been used without his authority, he wrote to Holbrook demanding that an apology and a retraction be sent to all ACE vice-presidents. Holbrook replied saying he would in due course, when he was within reach of a duplicator....

Encore

REPRIEVE, for the Theatre National Populaire in Paris, which has at last settled the long running dispute between its directors, Georges Wilson, and the French Minister of Culture, Jacques Duhamel. It looked as if the theatre would close for good this year.

The theatre fell very much into the red last year—helped there, as much as anything, by Edward Bond's play "Early Morning," which was a colossal box-office flop. Agreement for a balling out operation has now been

reached. North
will be resumed

with Breeht and Wesker on the large stage, and later, on the small stage, Edward Bond's "Saved."

Raj sinks

HEAVY rains are now washing away the last vestiges of the British Raj in India. Simla, once the summer seat of the Raj and thereby the queen of the Indian hill stations, has now suffered huge cracks in its roads and buildings. The hill station itself has begun to sink slowly.

Simla began to languish almost immediately after independence, although the Indian Government tried to buttress its sagging economy and prestige by locating the headquarters of Western Army Command there.

The former vice-regal lodge was converted into an academy of higher learning. But rental values in Simla continued to decline. And the habit of naming houses after British country houses as it came to be known of decay. The danger of sinking was foreseen by geologists some years ago — but was brushed aside, most firmly by the elders of Simla.

● MUCH MORE relaxed in West Berlin these days. So relaxed that there is a fair chance that Lufthansa may be granted permission to run a service into the city, which could hurt BE and Pan — who have enjoyed a monopoly between them since Air France sold out a couple of years back. The Russians, who were also given access under the Four-Power agreement, still seem to be more interested in marching into Berlin than flying in.

Unspeakable

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Ministerial to
civilian a

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Acerbity

FOOTNOTE, to David Holbrook's campaign to persuade

reach of a du

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Acerbity

FOOTNOTE, to David Holbrook's campaign to persuade

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Market recovers on yen decision

It was a day of changing fortunes for the London stock market yesterday with the Financial Times Index closing 0.6 up at 418.8 after slipping several points in the morning.

Up until midday, share prices had been falling quite steadily on the prospects of renewed labour unrest as a result of the massive wage demand by both engineering and railway workers.

But the lunch-time announcement that the Japanese authorities had decided to allow the yen to float sparked off a good recovery as investors saw the possibility of an early removal of the import surcharge recently imposed by the US.

So, although losses still predominated in many of the industrial sections at the close, prices were mostly well above the worst and a number of leading shares even managed to finish higher on balance. Business, however, inevitably suffered from pre-holiday influences and volumes, as measured by the number of bargains marked off away to the lowest level of the week.

A further 1 point lift in the Government broker's long "top" price failed to generate much interest in gilts, which finished narrowly irregular.

Industrial leaders staged a good rally and in some cases, early falls were reversed by the close. ICI, for example, slipped to 32½p before picking up to 33½p for a net rise of 3p. Companies which rely heavily on their exports to America strengthened on hopes that the Japanese moves will lead to an early removal of the US imports surcharge. BLMC climbed 1½p better after the initial sharp downturn. Tubes finished just 4p off at 48½p, having been down to 44½p at one time. Particularly weak spots in this sector, however, were Desoutter "A" 1½p down at 170p on the cut dividend and 18 per cent profits setback, and Dary Ashmore 5½p lower at 55p, operators paying more attention to the news that the earlier profits forecast was not achieved rather than the chairman's confident remarks about future growth. Banks rebounded to end with gains to 14p, but insurances remained dull.

Kaffirs retreated again behind the metal price. Losses ranged to 40p in the "heavies". "Assuies" turned back from recent firmness.

J. Saville Gordon profit cut

Shares of J. Saville Gordon group have fallen from a high of 28½p to just 40p and yesterday's preliminary figures explain why.

Pre-tax profits have collapsed from £688,000 to just £138,000 and the board is cutting the dividend total from an equivalent of 40 per cent to 15 per cent with a final payment of 2½ per cent.

The profits slump is in spite of a 7 per cent increase in sales of £19 millions. Shareholders can feel justified if they are upset with their company's performance. At the annual meeting last September the chairman, Mr J. D. Saville, concluded by saying that he did not think they would be disappointed by the group's results.

Then in March, when the group reported a marginal fall in interim profits, Mr Saville said he would be content if the group maintained its 1969-70 figures.

The board now explains that the grim results are largely due to losses of over £200,000 by a single subsidiary John R. Fairclough, scrap metal dealers. Last year Fairclough made profits of around £200,000.

Action, the board says, has been taken to prevent any further losses from this subsidiary and it is planned to reduce the scope of its activities.

Recent results from metal merchants show that the industry has been particularly badly hit by poor trading conditions in contrast to 1969 and early 1970 when business was exceptionally good.

Grand Met wins 87pc

Grand Metropolitan Hotels purchased 3,030,197 Truman ordinary shares during the period of its offer for the company, it was disclosed yesterday. Acceptances have been received for 6,444,053 shares making a total of 87.4 per cent of the Truman ordinary capital. The offer has now been declared unconditional, but will remain open until September 3 or such later date as Grand Met may decide. The bankers offer for the warrants will not remain open after September 3.

David Brown auditors qualify accounts on breach of articles

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

The David Brown Corporation, manufacturer of tractors and Aston Martin cars and one of the largest private companies in Britain, has contravened its articles of association and as a result its auditors, Messrs Armistead and Norton, and Simpson Wood and Company have been forced to qualify the 1969-70 accounts.

The company has broken Article 103 of its articles of association which limits its borrowings to 75 per cent of total shareholders funds.

This works out at £12.6 millions but currently the company has borrowings of £18.1 millions. This includes £11.1 millions from Lloyds Bank and £300,000 from a syndicate led by Hill Samuel, the City merchant bank. The corporation has also accepted credit facilities of a further £1.5 millions from this same syndicate.

Although the company's entire ordinary capital is owned by Sir David Brown and his family, the company's chairman, who founded the group in 1925, the 1.5 million preference shares are owned by the public and quoted on the stock exchange.

Earlier this year it was reported that Lloyds and Hill Samuel, the group's bankers,

had insisted that if they were going to continue to support the company financially Sir David Brown must no longer play any executive role in the corporation.

Although Sir David had formally given up his job as chief executive two years earlier he was still the bankers claimed, playing a role in the management of the company. It was understood then that because of a world wide recession in the tractor business and losses by the Aston Martin division there was a serious strain on the company's liquidity. However, it was never announced that the company had contravened its articles of association.

Mr J. Fulwell, the corporation's secretary, said last night that the company was under no obligation to tell its preference shareholders that an article had been broken. "When we contravened Article 103 it was a gradual process principally concerned with the extension of the tractor company. At the same time, too, longer than envisaged to draw up a proposal to increase the borrowing powers of the company," he said.

When a company exceeds its borrowing limits it means that any additional money lent to it

does not rank as a secured loan and is treated simply as an ordinary debt.

Accompanying the annual report is a proposal to increase the company's borrowing power which will be presented to the preference shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting. The company and its advisers, Kleinwort Benson, have already been in touch with an investment protection committee, an institutional committee which holds its members' votes to protect their investments. Institutional investors own a substantial part of the preference capital. The committee has given its approval to the new proposals which will increase the company's borrowing power to a maximum of £25 millions.

In 1969-70 pre-tax profits of David Brown Corporation fell from £1.3 million to £1 million and in a gloomy forecast Sir David Brown forecasts that it is unlikely that the group will be able to maintain profits at this level for the current year.

Last year, Mr Fulwell said, Aston Martin lost £1.7 million and the company could be losing up to £2,000 on every car it made. A new Aston Martin costs £7,500 and the corporation is now considering raising the car's price. Mr Fulwell added that the company could be in the region of £1,000.

Asked whether the Corporation might eventually have to give up making Aston Martins, he said that the group was looking very hard at this business and if it cannot afford to keep it up it will probably try to find a buyer.

Yesterday's accounts also show that Sir David Brown's salary was increased last year from £69,000 to £82,000 while the salary of the next two highest paid directors went up from between £12,501 and £15,000 to between £17,501 and £20,000.

Basle accepts \$42M

The Basle Court of Appeal yesterday approved liquidation terms for the Basle Unit of the United California Bank, under which its parent, United California Bank, Los Angeles, will pay \$42 millions to creditors.

The bank collapsed last year after unauthorised commodities trading by executives of the Basle subsidiary. The court stipulated that under

the settlement the current dollar crisis must not result in disadvantages to creditors.

Pending settlement of disputed claims by creditors for a further \$1 million, UCB Los Angeles agreed to deposit a letter of credit for \$1 million. The president of UCB Los Angeles, Mr Frank King, who was at the hearing, expressed satisfaction at the settlement.

How to mine the mortgage goldfield

THERE IS little doubt that the most rewarding and exciting investment is buying your own house and there is plenty of evidence that house owners fully appreciate this fact.

With older folk who have paid off their mortgages, the splendour of the transaction is widely recognised. What if most of them may have established 25 years ago and currently it is worth more than five times what they paid for it. They feel they are sitting on a goldfield but, with only a frugal income, they persistently dream how they can get at the gold.

I know this because I have letters I have received over the years. In a sentence "If I gave my house to an insurance company, would they give me an income for life and let me live in the house rent free until I die?" Or only this week I have received another such letter from a couple with no children or dependants.

The object is to convert the absolute ownership of the house to a life interest with reversion to the purchaser on the occupier's death. Mark well, if the value of houses continues to rise at the current annual gross rate, there would be a substantial margin in which an insurance company could safely operate such a scheme. Unfortunately there is no guarantee that the price of houses will rise indefinitely or at a level rate of increase and a conservative approach to such a proposition is likely and essential.

It would be easy to work out a formula if the value of all houses, whether at Primrose Hill or Hackney Wick, rose at a rate of 10 per cent a year, using the life mortality tables to calculate the current value of the reversion on the occupier's death. Instead of certainty, there is unfortunately uncertainty and even with mortality tables, the scheme could come badly unstuck if the insurance company did not have enough cases to make up a book. On reflection I rather feel that top insurance companies are not likely to want to be associated with such a scheme, as it could lead to bad feeling if the occupier died soon after or something happened to cause the house to rocket in value

with such accretion in value belonging to the insurance company instead of, as normally, the next of kin. Indeed, my inquiries do not reveal the existence of such a scheme.

However, there is, I believe, scope for a "do-it-yourself" scheme.

Let us assume that a man is about to retire at age 65, his wife being 60, they are both entitled to the State pension of £8.10 weekly, namely £421.20 a year (in September it increases to £504.40 a year). Let us assume that his company pension is £500 a year and his only asset of any consequence is his house, which is free of mortgage with a current value of £9,000. He could mortgage the house—1 quote from the prospectus of four leading building societies—"on a 'standing mortgage' (interest only) scheme, under which you pay interest only, the mortgage being limited to 66⅔ds of value of the house." The standing mortgage is reviewed every four years and is normally only renewable for two terms.

I am also told there is no age limit for the borrower. It is merely a question whether funds are available, bearing in

mind that it is the building society's primary duty to lend money for house purchase and in this case a man already has a house. Solicitors are also a source for this type of mortgage for trust funds under their care.

However, the proceeds of a mortgage of £9,000, with interest at 9 per cent, if used in the purchase of an annuity, will give a real boost to our pensioner's income, as he could purchase an annuity of some £840 a year, of which about half, £420, the capital interest would not be liable to income tax.

In the example we have taken, this will give a total income before income tax of £1,761, made up of State pension £421.20, company pension £500, annuity £840, less mortgage interest of £540. Mortgage interest is, of course, set off against income for tax purposes and where the tax payer has sufficient income it costs him

Small print with inflated meaning

DO YOU sincerely want an adequate income when you retire? The answer is hardly likely to be "No," but you will probably be surprised to hear that your pension scheme provisions, and there will not be producing the result you hoped for.

The cause is inflation, but this is usually not obvious until after you have retired. Then it is obvious that a fixed pension will be worth less and less the longer you continue to draw it.

What is not so obvious and a good deal more insidious is that inflation has got to work eroding the value of your pension long before you retire. But like the woodworm in the floorboards, you will not realise the damage that has been done until you inspect them closely.

Even the Rolls-Royce of pension schemes—the arrangement where your pension is calculated as a proportion of your "final salary"—may suffer severely from the inflation bug.

Your retirement happiness depends on what that word "final" salary means in your scheme. It could make a difference of several hundred pounds to your pension.

Take an actual case. Mr X was earning £2,700 at his retirement age of 65. In his innocence he thought "final" salary meant what it sounded like and he would get a pension of two thirds of £2,700 or £1,800. When the day came his personnel manager told him his pension would be just £1,200. "Calculated on your final salary. You

know, what you were earning five years before retirement at £2,700, but he had not read the booklet explaining the pension scheme provisions. And there was another disappointment waiting for him.

"But five years ago, I was earning £2,100. Two thirds of that should give me a pension of £1,400 not £1,200."

"I know you were earning £2,100 then. But we're not talking about what your earnings were but what your salary was. There it is in the booklet: 'Salary for pensionable purposes shall be basic salary only, excluding bonus and commission.' That means that £300 of your earnings at 60 was classed as bonus so it's not part of the basic salary and does not count for pension."

Knowing about these finer points would not have helped Mr X, but at least he would not have been living in a fool's paradise. And it is an interesting thought that the difference of £600 a year between the pension he thought he would get and what he actually received would have cost him something like £4,000 if he had had the money to buy a pension of £600.

Most of this £4,000 loss was due to the inflation which had taken place between the date when Mr X was earning £2,100 for pension purposes and when he reached age 65. His salary had risen in line with inflation but the rise had no effect on his pension.

So it is worth finding out exactly what your pension scheme booklet does say about the "final" salary which will be used to calculate your pension. Perhaps some different permutations of the basic possibilities is used—salary three years before retirement, or salary averaged over the last five years, or even "the average of any three consecutive years out of the last ten years before retirement." When you have considered what that really means, it gives you an opportunity to bring into the pension calculation the highest amounts you have earned, provided those high salaries fell in consecutive years.

Even if you read in the booklet "final salary is salary at retirement" do not celebrate prematurely. The next step is to find out what salary means. There is a hefty deduction from your actual salary to allow for the fact that you will also qualify for a pension from the State. This deduction could knock anything up to £300 off your pension. This loss is not of course to be paid at the door of inflation—it's simply recognition that you can have another source of income during retirement which has been partly paid for by your employer.

But it is when you move away from the Rolls-Royce pension arrangements to the family man's car so to speak, that inflation can produce some unpleasantly sobering effects. It is a chilling thought that if

only the net amount after tax. In the case of small incomes not subject to tax or liable to a small tax, the power to opt for the optimum mortgage scheme, where for the period of the mortgage the rate is a flat rate of 6 per cent.

Small incomes of married couples up to £740 a year or £786 a year from September next, are not subject to income tax. There is a special allowance for married couples where the husband is over 65 of two ninths of all income up to £1,200 a year whether earned or unearned, with marginal relief for incomes on the margin. I calculate that out of the man's spendable income after tax would be, before the purchase of the annuity, £857 and after the purchase of an annuity and the payment of the loan interest, £1,162.

Supposing, after contacting many building societies and other sources, he finds that all lending is being restricted to house purchase, he could consider selling his house and buying a smaller one, keeping sufficient of the proceeds to put

down one third of the purchase price of his new house, raising the balance by a fixed mortgage. The capital surplus to his requirements could then be used to buy an annuity.

I have used straightforward figures to illustrate this matter. In both cases the house owner retains the equity in his house, the value of which will grow with the years.

Every case will have to be dealt with on its merits and the incidence of income tax is most important.

The man with an average income should consult his accountant on the figures before committing himself to action. The man with a small income, however, should consult a specialist of taxes for help, who will find him very sympathetic.

There is a weakness that on the husband's death, there is a big drop in income and in some circumstances it would be appropriate to buy a joint annuity with the wives of the husband and wife. Obviously the return would be less.

William Nursaw

Private contracts with Government covered by freeze

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Government departments have been told to apply the full rigidity of the Confederation of British Industry's price freeze to all contracts negotiated with private industry which contain "escalation" clauses.

This follows talks between the CBI and the Government, which through various departments, like defence, transport, health and industry, spends over £1,100 millions on public contracts every year. Many of these like ships or military equipment carry escalation clauses tied to inflation rates or the cost of raw materials.

Nationalised industries, like the Post Office and the British Steel Corporation, which make extensive use of contracts with escalation clauses also come under the freeze, details of which have been circulated to purchasing departments within Governmental control.

They have been told that the CBI expects all members which have signed the price restraint initiative to avoid invoking escalation clauses in respect of payments made in the period covered by the freeze—the 12 months ending July 31, 1972. Where increases are unavoidable, they are asked to limit them to no more than five per cent.

Where escalation clauses refer to increases in the cost of raw materials they are covered by one of the "escape" clauses in the CBI document.

Although the price initiative has achieved a favourable response so far, the CBI is clearly concerned by this week's £700 millions wage demand by engineering workers and the interim price claim by the National Union of Railwaymen.

It is admitted that the success of wage de-escalation will depend very largely on the trend of the retail price index over the next few months.

The National Association of Master Bakers has warned that the price of a large loaf of bread is likely to go up by one penny next week as a result of increases in wage and raw material costs.

This does not bode well for the success of the CBI's initiative since bread prices are part of the retail price index. How the revaluation of at least 10 per cent for only 25 per cent of the bread market and most of the big companies have either signed or expressed sympathy with the CBI initiative. Both Rank Hovis and Spillers said yesterday that they were not increasing their prices next week.

Yen flotation dominates

By our Financial Staff

Japan's sudden announcement that it was to float the yen dominated talk in foreign exchange markets. If not actual dealing, and yen remained virtually impossible to buy.

In London nevertheless quotes of 300 to 315 yen to the dollar were made. This represents a revaluation of 15 to 17 per cent on the yen's formal parity of 360 to the dollar, which has remained unchanged since 1949.

The big question is, however, whether this rate will be maintained when the Tokyo market, which is the only foreign exchange centre dealing this morning, opens. The statements by the Japanese Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan left open the possibility that the Bank of Japan would continue to intervene in the market.

Indeed, the Governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr Sasaki, specifically said he would do this if the yen rose too strongly. While he gave no indication of what he would consider too high, Japanese commercial banks were saying that the authorities would not want to see the yen rise by more than 5 per cent against the dollar. Nevertheless it is hard to see that the massive flow of dollars into the Bank of Japan would be staunch if it tried to enforce such a level when the world believes that a revaluation of at least 10 per cent is necessary.

The effect on other currencies was confused. In London there were sharp fluctuations for the immediate impact of the Japanese announcement was to weaken sterling. The pound which had been standing at around the \$2.4720 level slipped back to about \$2.4690. This reflected the immediate economic triumph which the Japanese volte-face represents for the Americans. But the rate came some way through over the day sterling showed a decline.

Generally business was active. The reaction was different elsewhere. In Frankfurt the dollar came under pressure once the Japanese announcement came through. Dealers there suggested that the new move would make a package of revaluations more likely, with the mark moving substantially upwards. The same feeling that the American Government had at least begun to get results hit the gold price, which was above the \$39 an ounce level.

Inside the Common Market the Germans welcomed the announcement but Herr Conrad Ahlers was careful to make a dig at the French decision to opt for a two-tier market.

He remarked that "now all follow Dr Schiller—the German economics Minister—all but the French," which will not help to soften the serious hostility between the two countries on monetary policy.

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The pound

	Closing	Monday	Monday
N. York	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
Frankfurt	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
Paris	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
Geneva	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
Basle	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
Brussels	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
Amsterdam	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
Stockholm	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
Copenhagen	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
Oslo	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
London	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700	2.4690-2.4700
Gold	39.50-39.51	39.50-39.51	39.50-39.51

Tokyo tots up loss to exports

By STEWART FLEMING

Japan's estimated decline in world exports in 1971, will be about \$5,400 millions due to the United States import surcharge and the yen float, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said yesterday.

They said the export loss due to the yen float is estimated at about \$5,000 millions on the basis of the margin of yen fluctuation against the dollar at 10 per cent above the 360-yen parity.

The US surcharge would lead to a decline of about \$4,400 millions in Japanese exports during the year to the end of March, 1972.

Consequently, Japan's total 1971 export goal set at \$24,300 millions will possibly decline 22 per cent.

Japan's external Trade Reversion Organisation estimated that total Japanese exports in fiscal 1972 would drop \$2,440 millions to \$24,585 millions if the yen were revalued by 10 per cent—AP-Dow Jones.

Japan unit dealings to be resumed

By STEWART FLEMING

Britain's two authorised unit trusts investing directly in Japan will resume normal dealings in their funds on Tuesday following the decision to allow the yen to float.

Save and Prosper and the M and G Group have succeeded in normal dealings in their funds (the Save and Prosper Japan Growth Fund and the M and G Japan Fund) on Tuesday owing to the uncertainty in foreign exchange markets and the virtual impossibility of dealing in the yen. The two firms admitted that they had kept in close touch through the current monetary crisis.

Under the trust deed of its £2.5 millions Japan Growth Fund, assets have been pledged to make a dealing price for its 6,700 unit holders, and it did so on the official exchange rate. But, like M and G it has actively discouraged investors from cashing their holdings in spite of the 20 per cent rise in the Tokyo Stock Exchange share index since the speech by President Nixon which precipitated the crisis.

The fund managers have pointed out that with a revaluation of the yen, the unit holders would be surrendering potential foreign currency gains.

The monetary crisis has underlined the volatility of the Japanese stock market and the potential risks to an investor in a Japanese orientated unit trust who suddenly finds himself in need of capital and has to realise his holding. On the other hand, as the unit trust managers are quick to point out the rewards too are potentially high.

Sir Jules optimistic

The outlook for Thorn Electrical seems bright. Sir Jules Thorn, the chairman, gave shareholders a buoyant view of prospects at yesterday's annual meeting.

He told them that Thorn's results for the first five months of the current year were "disappointing." Sir Jules added that his optimism was based on the effect of the Government's reflationary measures.

Troubles hit textile group

Sunbeam Wooley, the Northern Ireland textile group, is being adversely affected by the unsettled state of the country and over-production in the international textile industry. The interim dividend is being cut by two points to 5 per cent.

Mr C. E. Stanley, the chairman, said that the first six months of the current year were most disappointing "and in fact most disturbing to your management." Steps have now been taken to relate production to sales and to rationalise part of the business.

UDS raises Henry bid

United Drapery Stores whose recent offer for the shares of A. and S. Henry, the Manchester based textile merchant and mail order specialist was rejected has come back with an improved bid worth around £7.3 millions.

The new terms are two ordinary shares of United Drapery plus 65p in cash for an cash alternative of £3.50 for every five Henry shares. On the basis of the dealing price of 136½p for UDS when the news was released the offer values each Henry share at about 67½p.

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RACING GUARDIAN

Rock Roi loses the Ascot Gold Cup

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

who yesterday landed his Nap and Next Best
— GREAT UNCLE PORTER (8-1) and CAPTAIN
ROSE (5-4). The Guardian Nap, LAZY GREY,
also won, at 3-1.

Just 10 weeks and one day after victory in the Ascot Gold Cup, Rock Roi lost the race and was placed last at a Jockey Club enquiry in London yesterday. This was because traces of a "dope" had been found in his urine after the race. His trainer, Peter Walwyn, was fined £100. Peter Walwyn, who has trained the horse since he was a yearling, said he had no idea of the doping. He said the horse was given a "dope" test after the race and the result was "dope". He said the horse was given a "dope" test after the race and the result was "dope". He said the horse was given a "dope" test after the race and the result was "dope".

It was explained to me that the delay in starting the case was due to the difficulty in getting expert scientific witnesses required to give evidence. In the end, the case was heard by a judge and the verdict was that the horse was given a "dope" test after the race and the result was "dope".

As far as he knew at that time there was no possibility that any trace of the drug could be left in Rock Roi's system by Gold Cup day. Mr Walwyn remained confident that the horse was fit to race. He said the horse was given a "dope" test after the race and the result was "dope". He said the horse was given a "dope" test after the race and the result was "dope".

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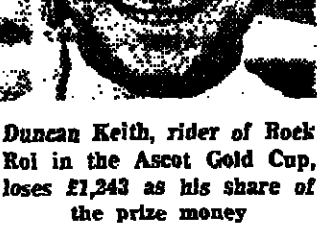
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Duncan Keith, rider of Rock Roi in the Ascot Gold Cup, loses £1,243 as his share of the prize money

the time of running in the race and apparently took no part in the race. The horse was given a "dope" test after the race and the result was "dope".

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Windsor Pontefract

COURSE POINTERS: High numbers in the draw usually indicate a fast race. Low numbers indicate a slow race. High numbers in the draw usually indicate a fast race. Low numbers indicate a slow race.

SELECTIONS
5 15 The Mareson Kid 6 45 Tuder Mill
5 45 Avon Valley 7 45 Spinnaker
6 15 Morris Dancer 7 45 Pearl Five

TOTE DOUBLE: 6.15 & 7.15. TREBLE: 5.45, 6.45 & 7.45. GOING: Good to firm.

15 SUMMER SELLING HANDICAP: 1m 70yds; winner 5.15. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 STAR AND GARTER STAKES: 2-Y-O; 5f; winner 5.15. (1) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR HANDICAP: 1m 70yds; winner 5.15. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 ROYAL STAKES: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner 5.00 (22 runners). (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 QUINTONIA HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP: 1m 3f; winner 5.00 (22 runners). (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 RED SPINNER STAKES: 11m 2yds; winner 5.475. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 NEWCASTLE (ITV): Queen's Band made a full complement of weight and I prefer Sheriff Hutton, who was tipped by Gossip Column for a sponsored race at Pontefract earlier this week.

BATH (ITV): 1.30 (77): Jan Ekels, who is improving with every race, looks a sound proposition to gain his fourth win off the reel. Tomcat, bought in for 2,100 guineas after landing a gamble in a seller at Brighton last week, is worth noting that he has run well below form at Brighton once before.

NEWCASTLE
COURSE POINTERS: There is no advantage to the jockey and the horse. The jockey is the key to the race. The horse is the key to the race. The jockey is the key to the race. The horse is the key to the race.

SELECTIONS
45 Queen's Band 45 Sheriff Hutton
45 Sheriff Hutton 45 Sheriff Hutton
45 Sheriff Hutton 45 Sheriff Hutton

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.45 and 3.45. TREBLE: 2.15, 3.15, 4.15. GOING: Good.

15 SANDGATE STAKES: 2-Y-O; Div I; 8f; winner 5.15. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 ARMADA NURSERY: 2-Y-O; 7f; winner 5.025. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 NORTHERN GOLDMITHS HANDICAP: 2-Y-O; 1m 10yds; winner 5.15. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 GALLOWAY SELLING STAKES: 2-Y-O; 8f; winner 5.025. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

Varwick

COURSE POINTERS: A low draw is an advantage in this race. The jockey is the key to the race. The horse is the key to the race. The jockey is the key to the race. The horse is the key to the race.

SELECTIONS
2 30 Tide Mark 4 0 Alexandra Jones
2 30 Tide Mark 4 0 Alexandra Jones
2 30 Tide Mark 4 0 Alexandra Jones

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.30 and 3.30. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.30, 4.30. GOING: Good.

15 FARMHOUSE HANDICAP: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 INITIAL NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 MARATHON HURDLES: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

Hereford

SELECTIONS
2 0 Lively Lad 3 30 Radium
2 30 Radium 4 0 Radium
2 30 Radium 4 0 Radium

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.30 and 3.30. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.30, 4.30. GOING: Firm.

15 NOVICES' CHASE: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 TUNNEY SELLING HURDLE: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 TARRINGTON HANDICAP: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 FEGENTRY TROPHY HURDLE: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 MALVERN HANDICAP CHASE: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 TIDE MARK HANDICAP: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 TIDE MARK HANDICAP: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 TIDE MARK HANDICAP: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 TIDE MARK HANDICAP: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 TIDE MARK HANDICAP: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 TIDE MARK HANDICAP: 2m; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

Goodwood

SELECTIONS
1 45 El Drac 3 15 Brigadier Gerard
1 45 El Drac 3 15 Brigadier Gerard
1 45 El Drac 3 15 Brigadier Gerard

COURSE POINTERS: High numbers are favored in the draw on this track. The jockey is the key to the race. The horse is the key to the race. The jockey is the key to the race. The horse is the key to the race.

15 HARVEST NURSERY: 2-Y-O; 5f; winner 5.00. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 MARCH STAKES: 2-Y-O; 11m; winner 5.15. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 CHESTERFIELD CUP HANDICAP: 11m; winner 5.15. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 GOODWOOD MILE: 1m; winner 5.25. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 REVIEWS STAKES: 2-Y-O FILLIES; 6f; winner 5.25. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 SEVEN POINTS STAKES: 2-Y-O; 11m; winner 5.25. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 PRIORITY PARK HANDICAP: 2m; winner 5.25. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 GILBERT ASH STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; winner 5.25. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 FARR HANDICAP: 2m 1f 27yds; winner 5.25. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 AUDLEY MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 1m 3f 18yds; winner 5.25. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

15 AUDLEY MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 1m 3f 18yds; winner 5.25. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

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(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

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(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

Bath

COURSE POINTERS: A low draw is an advantage in this race. The jockey is the key to the race. The horse is the key to the race. The jockey is the key to the race. The horse is the key to the race.

15 FARR HANDICAP: 2m 1f 27yds; winner 5.25. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

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(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

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15 AUDLEY MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 1m 3f 18yds; winner 5.25. (1) 000032 The Mareson Kid (BF) Mouton 3-8-8
(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

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(2) 000023 Kings Girl (P. Stephenson 3-8-2 D. Ryan 3-11-2) 000024 Miss Anna Bennett 3-7-13 D. Callan 3-11-2 000025 The Mareson Kid 3-7-2 T. Graham 3-11-2

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SPORTS GUARDIAN

A crack in the Establishment

For the majority of Football League clubs one of the most encouraging signs for years is the rise of Sheffield United to the head of the First Division.

It is not so much that they have eight points from four matches as that they have warmed the hearts of clubs in bringing down the Establishment clubs—Leeds United, with their organisation, Everton, with all their resources, and Arsenal, the "double" holders.

What chance is there of Sheffield United following the example of Ipswich, just as unfashionable, of winning the championship under guidance of promotion?

Sheffield United certainly look to have a better crop of youngsters than when Ipswich, under the direction of Alf Ramsey, ran away with the trophy.

Yet in the decade since Ipswich won, the task has become progressively harder and the exclusive reward of the band who now form the First Division's "Super League".

No doubt Sheffield United will be overhauled, but a good start is invaluable when the first of the season is so close.

At this point last year Leeds led Liverpool, Arsenal, Manchester City, Chelsea and Derby County. Sheffield United were ninth from the bottom of the Second Division.

Today Manchester United are a point behind Sheffield United and the great hope of Manchester United supporters is rejoicing that their heroes, quite often believed to be drowsy at the beginning of every season, are under Frank O'Reilly, having their best start for eight years.

Considering that, because of crowd misbehaviour, they have not yet played at Old Trafford

Albert Barham on today's football

that start is all the more commendable.

Today Wolverhampton Wanderers will need more than hope to inflict on United their first defeat of the season in the League.

For Wolves have a doubt about the fitness of Munro in the centre of the defence. In the centre of the attack Dougan returns while United hope to have Law fit.

There seems to be no reason for a surprise home defeat of Sheffield United by West Bromwich while Arsenal, defeated by United in midweek, must see out a victory over Stoke at Highbury to restore their image.

But you don't change a good side," said Bertie Mee, Arsenal's manager, announcing the same team.

Bell, having recovered from an operation to free a trapped nerve in his knee, plays for the first time this season for Manchester City at Maine Road against Tottenham.

Hotspur, who hope to have Peters in the side. There is a lot of confidence around White Hart Lane this season, for Spurs, though they have won only one of their four matches, are unbeaten.

Ipswich also are unbeaten, having five points, the same number as Spurs. Today they meet Leeds at Elland Road, Leeds, who could go through the list of players from First Division clubs alone and find around two scores whose usefulness to their clubs has been diminished by, in some cases, as much as 50 per cent by the curtailment of their tactics.

Today's matches should prove whether players have really digested the fact that they have to play according to the rules of the game and not to the whims of the referee.

At Derby—joint third in the table with Liverpool—Palme, the Southampton captain, plays his 600th game for the club. Derby recall Hennessey, who was rested from the midweek game. One of the hardest matches since they gained promotion confronts Leicester City. They are at Anfield where Liverpool have given them something to remember in their majestic dismissal of Crystal Palace, who lost 1-0. Leicester have Samuels fit again to scheme in midfield.

In London, in spite of some remarkably poor records by Chelsea, there are few changes made. Chelsea have been hard hit by injury, the latest being McClelland and Weller, but Hudson is fit as Chelsea visit Huddersfield hoping for their first victory.

West Ham, yet to score a goal, are unchanged against Everton at Upton Park. There is doubt about the fitness of Harvey in Everton's midfield.

Crystal Palace, beaten in three successive matches, recall McCormack against Nottingham Forest. Forest have a consolation in the resignation of Matt Gillies after recent bad results.

In the Second Division the wheels of fortune have turned and made Sheffield Wednesday the underdogs in the city. They stand bottom of the division with no points against a goal average of eight against with only one

which there is uncertainty. But these and other teams must largely in Britain's favour for there can be little hope of pulling back in the field.

Unless the Germans fall well short of their present form the British discus, javelin and hammer throwers must exceed, by a considerable amount, the United Kingdom record in each of these events. The only field event which Britain are likely to win in the men's match is the long jump.

The women's match looks even bleaker. In fact Sheila Sherwood and Barbara Inkpen could even here the second strings may be called upon to take the place of the main event.

There seems to be the opportunity to stay with the tiny German girl and hope that she can hold on. If Mrs Allison can win in the 1,500 metres race together then she may force a breakthrough to something under 4min 10sec.

The men's match may be lost by twenty points, the women's by an even larger margin. The men may be able to cut that gap back in the track and the steeplechase where the points could go 8-3 either way, and the 400 metres, where Peter Gabbett will run until he drops, are events in

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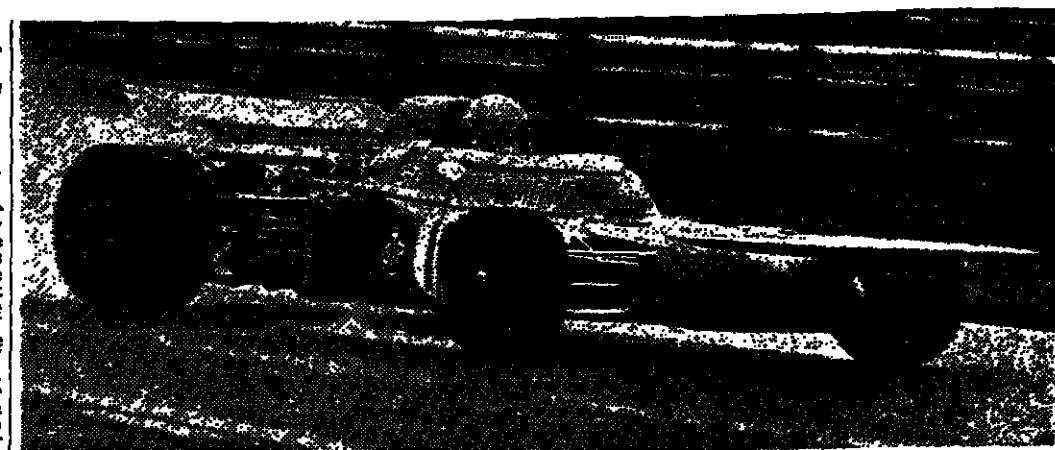
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The August Bank Holiday programme



Ronnie Peterson, a new name to challenge the champions

Formula Two evens out the odds

By Eric Dymock

Formula Two racing gives the up-and-coming drivers a chance to compete on equal terms with the better-known names. All the cars are roughly equal in performance, using similar Ford Cosworth engines, and with 240 h.p. and a minimum weight of 450kg the speeds approach those of Formula One.

On Monday, in the Rothmans Formula Two Trophy race at Brands Hatch, the newer men will have an opportunity to match themselves against Graham Hill, James Hunt, for example, formidable in Formula Three this year, and Gerry Birrell, Formula Three last year. Formula Two this year, and almost certainly in a Formula One car before very long.

Wilson Pittipaldi, Emerson's elder brother, has shown some of the dash but perhaps not so much of the family finesse, yet he can be a determined challenger at the wheel. Nicki Lauda is an Austrian Grand Prix driver who has scored World Championship points the previous year are not eligible for the Formula Two Championship, which is run in a

similar way to the world title. It has been supposed that for drivers such as Clay Regazzoni, last year's winner and now a new member of the Ferrari Formula One team, Emerson Fittipaldi, Lotus Formula One and holder of the American Grand Prix, who has scored the 1968 and 1969, and Jackie Ickx, who won in 1967.

Undoubtedly the big names will set the pace on Monday, but among the pursuers should be one or two others seeking Formula One status next year. Emerson Fittipaldi, Reine Wisse, and Ronnie Peterson, the Swedish driver who is emerging as the biggest challenge to Jackie Stewart since the death of Jochen Rindt.

The race will not count for the European Championship, which is led at the moment by Peterson (33 points) from Carlos Reutemann (27), Francois Cevert (22), and Schenken (21). Graded, that is more Grand Prix drivers who have scored World Championship points the previous year are not eligible for the Formula Two Championship, which is run in a

missing Austrian Helmut Ferk, a close friend of Rindt's, will not be there. Mike also drives in Formula Two and had his first Formula One race in Austria, when he drove a BRM.

Carlos Pace is another Brazilian driver showing a lot of promise and is awaiting a summons to go for a test drive with Ferrari. Richard Scott invariably promises much at the beginning of the season, but for the reason or another fails to make the big league. Chris Craft, who made his name in saloon car racing, now has a great opportunity to break into Formula One with the Brabham which Ecurie Evergreen is running for him. He drove it very coolly at Oulton Park last week, finishing fifth.

Among the "crown princes" who will not be at Brands Hatch is Dave Walker. He has no regular Formula One drive, although it is surprising no one has signed up the 30 year old Australian after his convincing display in the wheel. Nicki Lauda is an Austrian Grand Prix driver who has scored World Championship points the previous year are not eligible for the Formula Two Championship, which is run in a

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The race will be over the full Grand Prix circuit, the best 20 cars out of the 30 entries. Only the six "graded" Grand Prix drivers will be guaranteed starts. Reutemann (Brabham), Peterson and Schenken (March), Emerson Fittipaldi and Reine Wisse (Lotus), Carlos Reutemann (Brabham), Brian Hart (Brabham), John Watson (Brabham), Jean-Pierre Jaussaud (March), and Mike Beuttler (March). John Cannon (March), Derek Bell (March), and the Japanese driver Tetsu Kusawa (Lotus).

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GOLF

A title for young Ireland

Josephine Mark, the junior champion of Ireland, won the British girls' golf championship at North Berwick yesterday and broke England's prolonged hold on the title. For once England did not even provide one finalist.

In the final the Dublin girl's victim by 4 and 3, was Maureen Walker, the Scottish champion from Kilmacomb, who yesterday morning sprang the big surprise by knocking out Michelle Walker, the British senior title holder from Kent. Maureen beat her namesake, a warm favourite for the title, at the second extra hole of a fascinating battle, in which she was never ahead until the 18th. She three-putted to lose the 18th but the English Walker returned the favour at the 20th and that was that.

In the other semi-final Miss Mark, at 18 already an Irish senior international, was never really stretched to beat England's second

ATHLETICS

Danger of old weaknesses

By John Rodda

Ten medals from the European Championships in Helsinki was a reasonable haul from a highly competitive meeting and reflected Britain's individual strength in certain events. But this weekend the men's and women's matches against West Germany, covering the full athletics programme, can be expected to reveal again this country's traditional weaknesses.

David Jenkins and David Bedford, and now, at last, Barbara Inkpen, may be exciting British winners but they cannot, in the final calculation, cover the heavy losses which will be suffered in some of the field events. This is, of course, a long-term problem; it has been with us a long time and will continue until attitudes change.

However, there should be some sparkling events and moments. Normally international matches tell what they follow an important championship meeting but this year the European came in mid-season. Thus, given reasonable weather, there will be a chance for those who have done well to consolidate their positions and for many to lift the burden of the Olympic qualifying standards, which are now operative.

Jenkins, the European champion, misses his gold medal event but he will run the 200 metres and both relays, which may mean that in the last event on Monday night he will be given the baton on the final leg, some yards down with the prospect of running a sub-45 sec. lap to give Britain a victory. Andy Carter and Peter Browne in the 800 metres, are probably the most confident pair in the British team and Fried and Reinartz should not be too difficult to overcome.

Foster and Kirkbride will need a positive attitude in the 1,500 metres where Nappoth's wit and speed must be dulled by the final lap, while at 5,000 metres there will be Bedford, who must adopt a pace which will kill off the Germans, but not Baxter, his partner.

Alan Lerwill, in the long jump, will want to buckle down and show that he is master of his own stride, while in the women's match Sheila Sherwood will get some sort of fillip from beating Heide Rosendahl, the bronze medal winner in the long jump

at the European Championships. In the 800 metres Pat Lowe, a medal winner at Helsinki faces Hildegard Falck, the world record holder who fell in that race.

Miss Inkpen's Fosbury Flop can be improved when she has to arch her back another inch can be added to her British record. The women's 1,500 metres is a race for experience by Joan Allison. She recorded her fastest time, 4min 14.8sec, in Helsinki but was really out of touch with the medal winners of whom Ellen Titel runs this weekend.

This seems to be the opportunity to stay with the tiny German girl and hope that she can hold on. If Mrs Allison can win in the 1,500 metres race together then she may force a breakthrough to something under 4min 10sec.

The men's match may be lost by twenty points, the women's by an even larger margin. The men may be able to cut that gap back in the track and the steeplechase where the points could go 8-3 either way, and the 400 metres, where Peter Gabbett will run until he drops, are events in

which there is uncertainty. But these and other teams must largely in Britain's favour for there can be little hope of pulling back in the field.

Unless the Germans fall well short of their present form the British discus, javelin and hammer throwers must exceed, by a considerable amount, the United Kingdom record in each of these events. The only field event which Britain are likely to win in the men's match is the long jump.

The women's match looks even bleaker. In fact Sheila Sherwood and Barbara Inkpen could even here the second strings may be called upon to take the place of the main event.

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BEA takes planes out of Belfast

BEA has suspended all overnight stops at Belfast Airport and BALPA, the pilots' union said last night that it hoped other airlines would follow suit.

A BEA spokesman said: "We are not going to continue with our overnight stops because of the situation out there. This does not mean all flights to Belfast are suspended—just that aircraft will no longer stop there."

Earlier this month BALPA declared Belfast a "hostile area" and said that it would support pilots who refused to fly there. Yesterday's suspension follows requests by three BEA captains who asked to be relieved from having to stay overnight.

Aldergrove, 14 miles from Belfast is the sixth largest airport in Britain and deals with one million passengers a year.

BORDER CHECKS: Troops yesterday launched "Operation Stop Gap" designed to catch men who escaped when internment was introduced and who are now trickling back over the border. Helicopters will be used to airlift half a dozen marines to set up road blocks after the wanted men have been spotted.

The first three swoops were on roads leading to Coleraine. **BOYCOTT:** The Social Democratic and Labour Party Opposition at Stormont yesterday called for a total boycott on the buying of British goods. It also urged American trade unions to refuse to handle British imports and the withdrawal of Irish capital from British-controlled banks and merchant houses.

An SDLP statement said the proposals were to stop "internment, maltreatment, and torture directed against one section of the Northern Irish population." **AID PLEA:** The Irish Republic needs an international aid programme to raise economic standards to those in the North, Mr Charles Haughey, the Republic's former Finance Minister, said in Dublin yesterday.

The programme, which should also rebuild the riot-damaged areas of Ulster, would reassure the dominant Unionists that economic standards would not fall in any political reunification, said Mr Haughey.

22,500 RAIDS: Gunmen took nearly £2,500 in three raids in Belfast yesterday. Three men with revolvers walked into a car accessory firm's office and stole £330; a gang held up a man and a woman delivering wages; and five armed men stole £1,500 from a heating engineers in Great Patrick Street.

BERNADETTE: Miss Bernadette Devlin, independent MP for Mid-Ulster, is expected to leave hospital with her baby today. She gave birth to a 6lb 2oz girl on Monday. "Mother and child are doing well," the hospital said.

FUNERAL: About 100 villagers joined family mourners when

Search for man with dog

Bristol police think a mongrel bitch named Tina may help them find Mr Brian Mabbott, wanted for interview in connection with the death of Mrs Elizabeth Fisher.

Mrs Fisher, aged 47, a widow, was found in an alcove in Mr Mabbott's flat in Brigstocke Road, Bristol, on Wednesday night. She had been dead for a week. Mr Mabbott has also been missing for a week. Police think his dog Tina, is with him. They are still awaiting a pathologist's report on the cause of Mrs Fisher's death.

Private George Crozier, who was shot by a sniper, was buried near his parents' home at Cowham near Driffield, Yorkshire, yesterday.

Mr Harry Beggs, aged 23, who died in Wednesday's explosion at the Electricity Board headquarters in Belfast, was also buried yesterday. A large crowd later followed the funeral procession to the cemetery.

The full horror of the explosion is conveyed starkly in the authority's statement: "Twelve female victims of the explosion are still in Belfast hospital—eight at the Royal Victoria and four at the City. The majority of them are in their late teens or early twenties."

"Surgeons who treated the patients say that when admitted, all were in a state of severe shock. One of the girls had a lung lacerated severely when her chest was pierced by a piece of metal. She required an immediate operation."

Boy 'will live with killers'

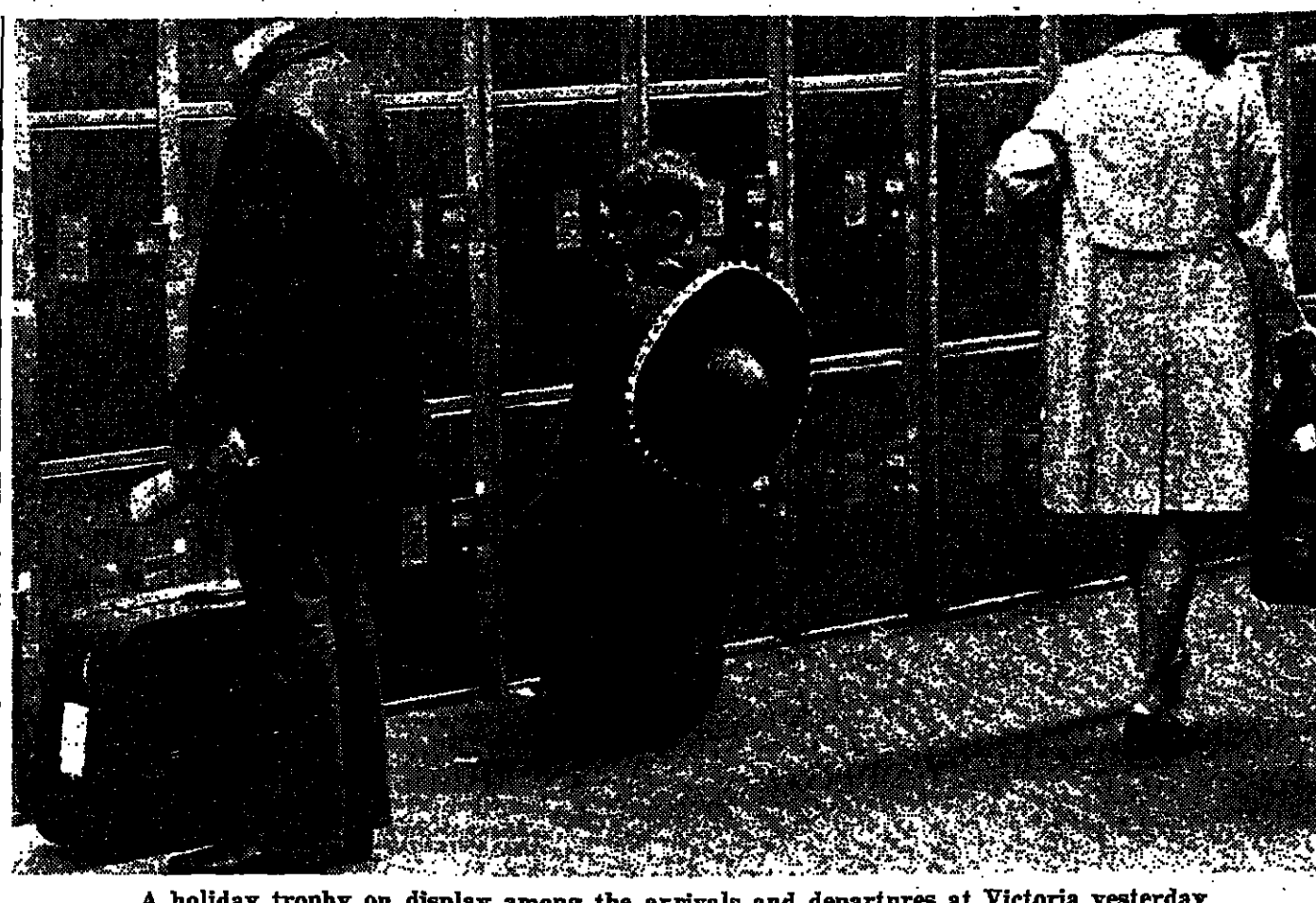
A solicitor told a juvenile court at Rochdale yesterday that a 14-year-old boy who had been on remand at an adult centre claimed that he had been in close contact with a man charged with murder.

But the head of an approved school where the boy will eventually be sent said that when he gets there he will probably be living with convicted murderers. The boy, who admitted a series of housebreaking offences, was sent to a detention centre for three months. From there he will be sent to Red Bank approved school at Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, for an unspecified period.

The boy has been in Rialay adult remand centre for the past 10 weeks. His solicitor, Mr Louis Brody, said the boy claimed he had been in close contact with a man on a murder charge there. The deputy headmaster at Red Bank, Mr Robert Potter, said that the boy would probably live with murderers there.

Pilot safe

A Hunter aircraft crashed into a bog near Merton, North Devon yesterday but the pilot ejected safely and was picked up by a helicopter.



A holiday trophy on display among the arrivals and departures at Victoria yesterday

Bomb outrage may check the Provisionals

Continued from page one

board explosion were still recovering in hospital.

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"Surgeons who treated the patients say that when admitted, all were in a state of severe shock. One of the girls had a lung lacerated severely when her chest was pierced by a piece of metal. She required an immediate operation."

Another girl is suffering from severe lacerations and skin loss to her leg, which will cause a severe degree of scarring.

"Most of the girls have facial and head lacerations. This will result in permanent scarring. Two girls have skull fractures as well as damage to their facial bones."

"Many of the injuries will result in permanent disfigurement. No doubt, in some cases, there will be mental ill-effects. This is the tragedy of it all."

Two men injured in the incident are also still in hospital but their condition is not serious.

There was no reaction from Stormont yesterday to Mr

Wilson's call for all-party talks on Northern Ireland. Mr Faulkner is apparently still firmly against any talks which might question the present system of government, but these are the only sort of talks in which the main opposition party at Stormont, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, has said it will participate.

Mr John Hume, one of the SDLP members, welcomed Mr Wilson's statement yesterday, saying he was glad that at last some politicians in Britain could see the realities of the situation and the need for a political settlement rather than sheer repression.

Harold Jackson, page 9

Firm to delay sackings

By ROSALIND MORRIS

Thirty-eight engineers due to be dismissed this weekend by C. A. Parsons, the Newcastle upon Tyne engineering firm, because of a dispute over a closed shop agreement have been told by the firm that they will not lose their jobs immediately.

The engineers, all members of the United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers, objected to an agreement made last year between the management of Parsons and the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association. This gave DATA sole negotiating rights for all technical workers in the firm below the rank of assistant head of department.

Following an application for an injunction against the firm earlier this week by Mr Jack Hill, a local official of UKAPE, and one of the men facing dismissal, the management has written to all those facing dismissal, informing them that their notices will not be implemented pending the outcome of the High Court hearing.

Porn protest

Ipswich clergymen of all denominations are planning a protest march as part of an anti-pornography campaign.

Student critics silenced

By our Correspondent

Open University students attending a special summer school at York University have said they were "completely satisfied by it," the director said yesterday.

Mr Michael Bradford, regional director of the Open University, who is directing the week-long courses for social sciences and arts students at the university, said that only one of the grievances which students had discussed at a special meeting on Thursday had been raised at an open forum held to discuss the courses yesterday.

"The students were unanimous in their approval of the courses and the facilities," he said. The only complaints raised were that some students were housed in a hostel 10 minutes' walk from the university, while others were housed on the campus.

Mr Bradford said he had explained to the forum that because of limited accommodation at the university, there had been no alternative but to put about 70 of the students in the hostel.

On Thursday, 70 students attended a special meeting called to discuss grievances which included inadequate seminar rooms, the structure of the courses, and "restrictions on student corporate activities," including singing in the common rooms. "None of these complaints was raised at the meeting," said Mr Bradford. "and I believe that most of the students at the meeting went there out of curiosity."

Earlier, Mr Bradford said he was surprised that the meeting had been called, as he had received no complaints from students, although Mr Michael Simmons, the course secretary, admitted that "one or two things have gone wrong."

STOP PRESS

INTEREST LIMITS

The Treasury said last night that opportunities for non-residents to earn interest on new holdings of sterling are limited from Tuesday to discourage speculative inflows of money from abroad.

Gunned down

Police early yesterday began a search by floodlight for clues to the killing of an estate manager, shot through the head only 300 yards from his home at Colney Heath, Hertfordshire.

Mr John Orde, aged 35, was shot several times on his way home to Tyttenhanger Farm on Thursday night, from a visit to Mr Sam Legerton, a magistrate and the owner of the 1,100-acre estate he managed.

Mr Legerton, a former army colleague of the ex-major, found the body in a field off Courtes Road after a worried phone call from Mrs Eva Orde that her husband had not returned home.

Detectors sealed off the field and started their search under floodlights.

Mrs Orde—said by neighbours to be seriously ill—was under sedation yesterday. Relatives were travelling to the South Coast to break the news of the tragedy to the couple's 10-year-old son, on holiday.

Mr Orde, who lived at the farm with his wife, son, and daughter, went to work on the estate when Mr Legerton took it over from his father.

Davies nibbles at plan for UCS

Continued from page one

yards, Mr Davies said he hoped to announce the names next month. None of those on the list, at present, was from abroad, and he did not expect any to be moved over from UCS.

Several hours after the union had left a group of shipowner customers called at the Department of Industry to see Mr Nicholas Ridley, Under-Secretary of State. They wanted to know what would happen to ships ordered from UCS on which work had not yet started.

Mr Ridley said the representatives were anxious about the terms and conditions of the proposed Linthouse/Govan concern. He had explained that it depended on conditions which had still to be met, though he hoped that the company would come into existence before the end of the year.

The Government appears to have written off the proposals

made by Mr Archibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, which might have led to the whole of UCS being saved. Mr Kelly blamed the shop stewards yesterday for their intransigent position on redundancies, but Mr Jimmy Reid, leader of the UCS shop stewards, said they were willing to bargain with anyone. "Intransigence and inextinguishable words I would use to describe other people's positions," he said.

There were signs yesterday that the "work-in" at the yards was not proceeding to the original plan. On the first unpaid day for redundant employees who have continued working, Mr Sam Barr, acting chairman of the shop stewards committee, said that men would not receive an average wage as previously announced.

Instead, they would get "enough money to alleviate any hardship they might be confronted with." Amounts would be fixed when the men explained their domestic circumstances to the committee.

Soviet trade unions are sending money as relief for shipyard workers, the Tass news agency reported yesterday.

Attempt to delay UCS liquidation

By JOHN KERR

An attempt to delay the liquidation of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders was made yesterday in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, by Thomson Shipcranes Limited, Greenock, one of the companies main creditors.

Lord Leslie, the Vacation Judge, ordered that application for a stay of liquidation be advertised.

Court procedure allows seven days for interested parties—who could include other creditors and Mr Robert C. Smith, the liquidator—to lodge answers.

Yesterday's application will not of itself interfere with the

liquidation proceedings already under way. It is the culmination of a campaign by Mr John Thomson, whose firm's share of the UCS liabilities is £171,000 to keep the four yards in a group intact. In July, he claimed to have the support of about 500 of the 2,000 ordering unsecured creditors for schemes that would avert liquidation.

Mr Thomson proposed that creditors should freeze for months demands for payments made before the appointment of a liquidator, and should continue to make supplies available against the liquidator's guarantee of payment. Workers, he said, should accept a wage freeze for a year, given a guarantee of employment during that time, and adopt double-shift working to avoid redundancies. A Government loan to bridge the transition period to profitable operation and a planned programme of restructuring in the yard completed the plan.

On this basis, Mr Thomson says he is convinced that four yards could be made profitable and increase the number of jobs. The object of the application for a stay of liquidation is to prevent any disposal of assets by the liquidator in the period of three months—these alternatives are considered.

Mr Thomson discussed plans with Mr Gordon Campbell, Secretary of State for Scotland, earlier this week, and hopes to see Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, soon. He also intends to raise his proposal at the meeting of creditors in Glasgow on Friday.

In the meantime, he is continuing to supply equipment to UCS, and said that he was pressed by the way they had been working in the yard.

THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Station	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Wthr
London	15.5	10	100	Sunny
Birmingham	15.0	10	100	Sunny
Manchester	14.5	10	100	Sunny
Cardiff	14.0	10	100	Sunny
Belfast	13.5	10	100	Sunny
Edinburgh	13.0	10	100	Sunny
Glasgow	12.5	10	100	Sunny
Newcastle	12.0	10	100	Sunny
Sheffield	11.5	10	100	Sunny
Nottingham	11.0	10	100	Sunny
Leeds	10.5	10	100	Sunny
York	10.0	10	100	Sunny
Doncaster	9.5	10	100	Sunny
Sheff Hallam	9.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	8.5	10	100	Sunny
Doncaster	8.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	7.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	7.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	6.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	6.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	5.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	5.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	4.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	4.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	3.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	3.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	2.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	2.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	1.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	1.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	0.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	0.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-0.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-1.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-1.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-2.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-2.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-3.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-3.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-4.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-4.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-5.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-5.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-6.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-6.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-7.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-7.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-8.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-8.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-9.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-9.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-10.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-10.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-11.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-11.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-12.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-12.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-13.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-13.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-14.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-14.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-15.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-15.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-16.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-16.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-17.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-17.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-18.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-18.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-19.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-19.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-20.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-20.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-21.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-21.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-22.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-22.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-23.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-23.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-24.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-24.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-25.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-25.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-26.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-26.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-27.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-27.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-28.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-28.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-29.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-29.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-30.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-30.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-31.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-31.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-32.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-32.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-33.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-33.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-34.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-34.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-35.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-35.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-36.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-36.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-37.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-37.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-38.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-38.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-39.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-39.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-40.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-40.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-41.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-41.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-42.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-42.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-43.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-43.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-44.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-44.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-45.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-45.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-46.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-46.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-47.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-47.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-48.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-48.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-49.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-49.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-50.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-50.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-51.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-51.5	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-52.0	10	100	Sunny
Don Valley	-52.5	10	100	Sunny